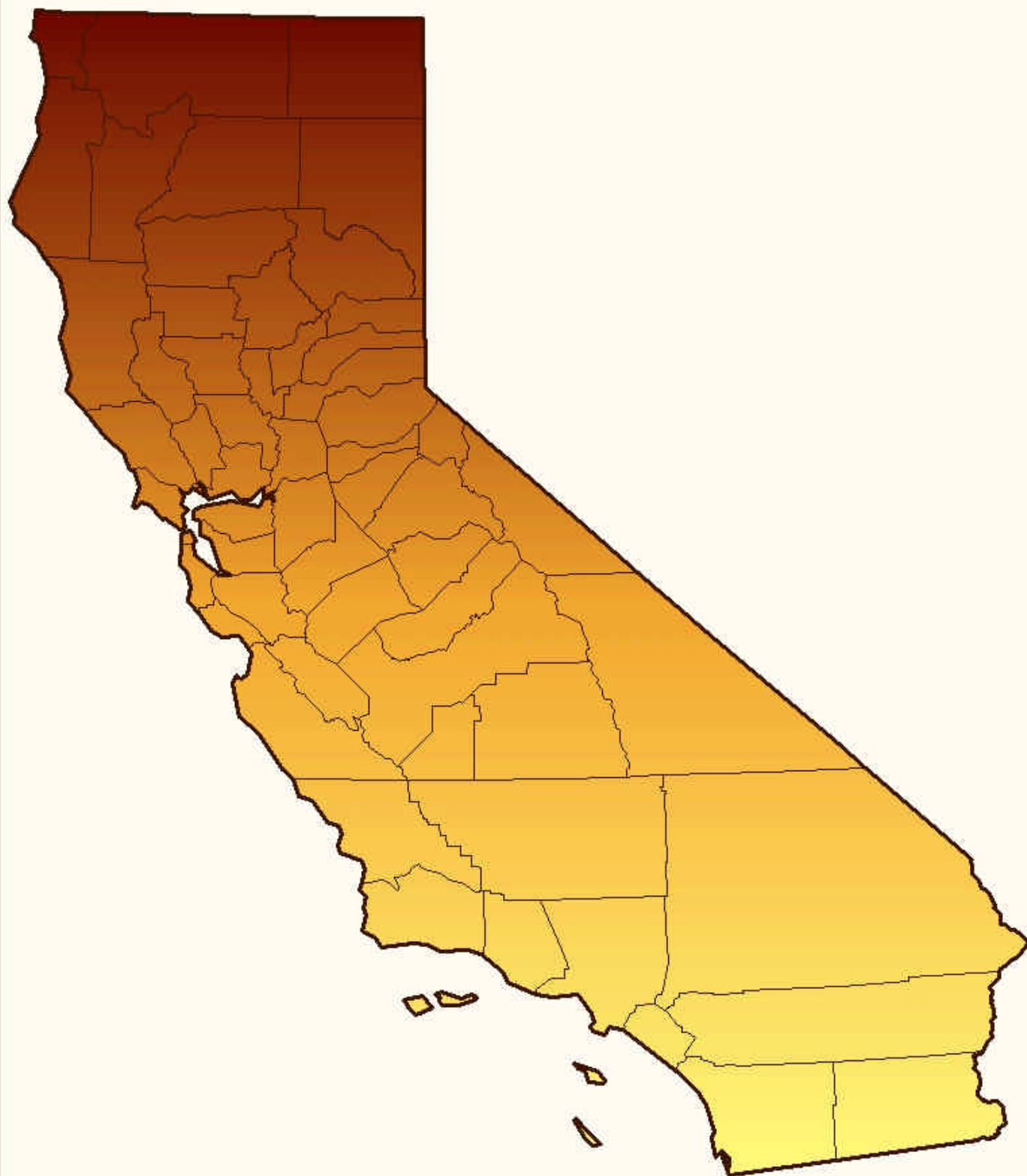


Census 2000: An Overview of Californians



Map Prepared by the California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, State Data Center

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User's Note

Data in this report are drawn from Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3) which contains sample data compiled from the questions asked of a sample of all people and housing units. The data are estimates and are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures primarily due to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error results from the selection of people and housing units included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data and arises as a result of errors that may occur during the data collection and processing phases. Further information about the data, as well as sampling and nonsampling errors, can be obtained at <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2000/doc/sf3.pdf>

The data on race in Census 2000 are not directly comparable to those collected in previous censuses.

- Census 2000 respondents were allowed to select more than one race category for the first time.
- The sequence of the questions on race and Hispanic origin changed. In 1990, the race question preceded the Hispanic question with two intervening questions; in 2000, the race question immediately followed the Hispanic origin question.
- Terminology changed for some response categories, such as spelling out "American" instead of "Amer." for the American Indian or Alaska Native category; adding "Native" to the Hawaiian response category; and renaming the 1990 category "Other race" as "Some other race" in Census 2000.
- Individual categories on the 2000 questionnaire differed from the 1990 questionnaire. The 1990 category, "Asian or Pacific Islander" was separated into two categories, "Asian" and "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander"; the 1990 categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" were combined into "American Indian or Alaska Native."

Hispanics or Latinos who identify with the terms "Spanish," "Hispanic," or "Latino" are those who classify themselves as "Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban" as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino." **People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race.**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	i
User's Note	ii
 1. Urban and Rural Status	
Urban and Rural Population and Housing (P5, H5)	1
Figure 1.1 Percent of the Population Classified as Urban: California 1900-2000	1
Figure 1.2 Percent Rural Population by County: California 2000	2
Figure 1.3 Proportion of Urban/Rural Housing Units: California 2000	3
 2. Marital Status and Partnership	
Marital Status (P18, PCT7)	4
Table 2.1 Distribution of Persons (Age 15+) by Marital Status: California, 1980-2000	4
Table 2.2 Persons (Age 15+) by Sex and Marital Status: California 2000	4
Figure 2.1 Percent of Persons (Age 15+) Now Married (Except Separated) by Age: California 2000	5
Figure 2.2 Percent of Never Married Persons (Age 15+) by County: California 2000	6
Unmarried-Partner Households by Sex of Partners (PCT1)	6
Figure 2.3 Unmarried-Partner Household Composition: California 2000	7
 3. Languages, Citizenship, and Ancestry	
Language (P19, P20, PCT10, PCT11, PCT12)	8
Table 3.1 Persons (Age 5+) by Language Spoken at Home—Top 10 Languages: California 2000	8
Figure 3.1 Percent of Persons (Age 5+) Who Spoke a Language Other Than English at Home by County: California 2000	9
Table 3.2 Persons (Age 5+) by Nativity and Ability to Speak English: California 2000	10
Table 3.3 Hispanic Persons (Age 5+) by Ability to Speak English: California 2000	11
Table 3.4 Households by Linguistic Isolation: California, 1990-2000	11
Figure 3.2 Percent of Linguistically-Isolated Households by County: California 2000	12
Figure 3.3 Distribution of Linguistically-Isolated Households by Language Spoken: California 2000	13
Table 3.5 Households by Household Language and Linguistic Isolation: California 2000	13
Origins and Citizenship (P21, P22, P23, P24, PCT19, PCT63A-H)	13
Table 3.6 Distribution of Persons by Place of Birth: California 2000	14
Table 3.7 Distribution of Persons by Nativity: California, 1990 and 2000	14
Table 3.8 Distribution of U.S. Natives by Region of Birth for Persons Born Out of State: California 2000	14
Table 3.9 The Foreign Born in California by Most Frequent Countries of Birth: California 2000	15
Figure 3.4 Year of Entry for the Foreign-Born Population: California 2000	16
Table 3.10 Foreign-Born Persons by Citizenship Status and Year of Entry: California 2000	16

Figure 3.5	Percent of the Foreign Born Who Were Naturalized Citizens by County: California 2000	17
Table 3.11	Nativity by Race/Ethnicity: California 2000	18
Table 3.12	Foreign-Born Persons by Race/Ethnicity and Citizenship: California 2000	18
Ancestry (PCT15, PCT16, PCT18)		18
Table 3.13	Persons by Ancestry: California 2000	19
Table 3.14	Top Ten Ancestries Tallied (First or Second Ancestry): California 2000	19

4. Residential Mobility

Residence in 1995 (P24, PCT21, PCT64A-H):		20
Table 4.1	Movers by Location of Residence in 1995: California 2000	20
Table 4.2	Movers by Race/Ethnicity: California 2000	20
Figure 4.1	Percent of Movers by County: California 2000	21
Table 4.3	Top Ten Places by Percentage of Persons Who Moved: California 2000	22

5. Place of Work and Commuting

Place of Work (P26, P27)		23
Table 5.1	Workers (Age 16+) by Place of Work (State and County Level) California 2000	23
Table 5.2	Workers (Age 16+) by Place of Work (Place Level): California 2000	23
Figure 5.1	Percent of Workers (Age 16+) Working Within Their County of Residence by County: California 2000	24
Getting to Work (P30, P31, P32, P33, P34, P35)		24
Table 5.3	Workers (Age 16+) by Means of Transportation to Work: California, 1990 and 2000	25
Figure 5.2	Distribution of Travel Time to Work for Workers (Age 16+) Who Worked Outside the Home: California 2000	26
Table 5.4	Aggregate Commute Time by Form of Transportation: California 2000	26
Figure 5.3	The Commute: Time Workers (Age 16+) Left Home: California 2000	27

6. Employment

Employment Status (P43, P47, P48, P150A-H, PCT35)		28
Table 6.1	Persons (Age 16+) by Labor Force Status: California, 1990 and 2000	28
Table 6.2	Persons (Age 16+) by Sex, Employment Status, and Unemployment Rate: California, 1990 and 2000	29
Figure 6.1	Percent of the Civilian Labor Force (Age 16+) Who Were Unemployed by County: California 2000	30
Figure 6.2	Unemployment Rates for Persons (Age 16+) by Age and Sex: California 2000	31
Figure 6.3	Unemployment Rates for Persons (Age 16+) by Race/Ethnicity: California 2000	31
Figure 6.4	1999 Labor Force Participation Rates for Persons (Age 16+) by Age and Sex: California 2000	32
Table 6.3	Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates for Persons (Age 16+) by Race: California 2000	33
Table 6.4	Persons (Age 16+) by Sex and Full- or Part-Time Work Status: California 2000	33
Figure 6.5	Percent of Full-Time Workers (Age 16+) by County: California 2000	34

Figure 6.6	Percent of Workers (Age 16+) Who Did Not Work in 1999 by County: California 2000	35
Table 6.5	Persons (Age 16+) by Sex and Work Status (Full time, Part time, and Year Round): California 2000	36
Table 6.6	Families by Family Type and Number of Workers (Age16+): California 2000	36
Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker (P49, P50, P51)		37
Table 6.7	Employed Persons (Age 16+) by Sex and Major Industrial Group: California 2000	37
Figure 6.7	Percent of White-Collar Workers (Age 16+) by County: California 2000	38
Figure 6.8	Sex by Occupation for the Population (Age 16+): California 2000	39
Figure 6.9	Distribution by Class of Worker for the Employed Civilian Population (Age 16+): California 2000	39

7. Education

Enrollment (P36, P147A-H, PCT23, PCT24)		41
Table 7.1	Number of Students (Age 3+) Enrolled by School Level: California 2000	41
Figure 7.1	Proportion of Male/Female (Age 3+) Enrollment by Educational Level: California 2000	42
Table 7.2	Students (Age 3+) Enrolled by Age and Sex: California 2000	42
Figure 7.2	Enrollment Rates for Persons (Age 3+) by Age and Sex: California 2000	43
Table 7.3	Postsecondary Students (Age 15+) by Age and Sex: California 2000	43
Figure 7.3	College/Graduate School Enrollment as a Proportion of Age Group (Age 15+): California 2000	44
Figure 7.4	Percent of Persons (Age 15+) Enrolled in College by County: California 2000	45
Table 7.4	Students (Age 3+) by Public and Private Enrollment and Grade Level: California 2000	45
Figure 7.5	Percent of Persons (Age 3+) by Public and Private Enrollment by Educational Level: California 2000	46
Figure 7.6	Percent of Persons (Age 3+) Enrolled in Private K – 12 by County: California 2000	47
Table 7.5	Persons (Age 3+) by Public/Private K-12 Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity: California 2000	47
Table 7.6	Persons (Age 15+) by Public/Private College Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity: California 2000	48
Table 7.7	Distribution of Persons (Age 3+) by Public School Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity and Level of Education: California 2000	48
Educational Attainment (P37, P148A-H, PCT25)		48
A. Educational Attainment for Persons (Age 25+)		48
Table 7.8	Persons (Age 25+) by Sex and Educational Attainment: California 2000	49
Figure 7.7	Percent of Persons (Age 25+) with a High School Diploma by County: California 2000	50
Table 7.9	Persons (Age 25+) by Educational Attainment and Race/Ethnicity: California 2000	51
Table 7.9a	Percent of Persons (Age 25+) by Educational Attainment and Race/Ethnicity: California 2000	51
Table 7.10	Distribution of Persons (Age 25+) by Educational Attainment and Race/Ethnicity: California 2000	52

Table 7.11	Persons (Age 25+) with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher: California, 1990 and 2000	52
Table 7.12a	Percent of United States Natives (Age 25+) by Educational Attainment and Race/Ethnicity: California 2000	53
Table 7.12b	Percent of Naturalized Citizens (Age 25+) by Educational Attainment and Race/Ethnicity: California 2000	53
Table 7.12c	Percent of Noncitizens (Age 25+) by Educational Attainment and Race/Ethnicity: California 2000	53
B. Educational Attainment for Persons (Age 18+)		54
Figure 7.8	Percent of Persons (Age 18+) with a High School Diploma by Age and Sex: California 2000	54
Figure 7.9	Percent of Persons (Age 18+) with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher By Age and Sex: California 2000	54
Armed Forces Status/Enrollment/Employment (P38)		55
Table 7.12	Persons (Age 16-19) by Armed Forces Status and Enrollment Status: California 2000	55
Table 7.13	Persons (Age 16-19, Civilian) by Employment Status, Enrollment Status, and High School Diploma Status: California 2000	55

8. Veteran Status

Veteran Status (P39, P40, PCT66A-H)		56
Figure 8.1	Number of Civilians (Age 18+) Who Were Veterans: California, 1960-2000	56
Table 8.1	Persons (Age 18+) in the Armed Forces by Place, Top 15 Places: California 2000	57
Table 8.2	Veterans (Age 18+) by Age Group and Sex: California, 1990-2000	57
Table 8.3	Veterans (Age 18+) by Race/Ethnicity: California 2000	58
Figure 8.2	Percent of the Civilian Population (Age 18+) Who Were Veterans by Race/Ethnicity: California 2000	58

9. Disability

Disability Types (PCT26, PCT27, PCT28, PCT29)		59
Table 9.1	Persons (Age 5+) with a Disability by Age Group and Sex: California 2000	59
Figure 9.1	Percent of Persons (Age 5+) with a Disability by Age Group and Sex: California 2000	60
Table 9.2	Persons (Age 5+) by Disability Status and Age Group: California 2000	60
Figure 9.2	Percent of Persons (Age 5+) by Number of Disabilities by Age Group: California 2000	61
Figure 9.3	Percent of Persons (Age 5+) by Type of Disability by Age Group: California 2000	61
Figure 9.4	Percent of Persons (Age 5+) with a Sensory Disability by Age Group and Sex: California 2000	62
Figure 9.5	Percent of Persons (Age 5+) with a Physical Disability by Age Group and Sex: California 2000	62
Figure 9.6	Percent of Persons (Age 5+) with a Mental Disability by Age Group and Sex: California 2000	63

Disability Status and Poverty (PCT34)	63
Figure 9.7 Poverty Rate of Persons (Age 5+) by Age Group and Disability Status: California 2000	63
10. Income	
Household Income-Amounts (P52, P53, P54, P55, P56, P151A-H, P152A-H, P153A-H, HCT11, HCT12, HCT17, HCT18)	64
Table 10.1 Distribution of Households by 1999 Household Income: California 2000	64
Figure 10.1 1999 Median Household Income by County: California 2000	65
Figure 10.2 1999 Median Household Income by Age of Householder: California 2000	66
Figure 10.3 Proportion of Households with Income in 1989 and 1999 Over \$100,000 (1999 Dollars) by Age: California, 1990 and 2000	66
Table 10.2 Median Household Income (1999 Dollars) by Race/Ethnicity of Head of Householder: California, 1990 and 2000	67
Figure 10.4 1999 Aggregate Household Income by Race of Householder: California 2000	68
Figure 10.5 Distribution of Households by 1999 Household Income and Housing Tenure: California 2000	68
Figure 10.6 Distribution of Owner-Occupied Housing Units by Housing Value and 1999 Household Income: California 2000	69
Table 10.3 Owner-Occupied Households by Housing Value and 1999 Household Income: California 2000	69
Table 10.4 Renter-Occupied Households by Monthly Rent and 1999 Household Income: California 2000	70
Figure 10.7 Distribution of Renter-Occupied Housing Units by Monthly Gross Rent Paid and 1999 Household Income: California 2000	70
Household Income – Sources (P58 – P75)	70
Figure 10.8 Percent of Households with 1999 Self-Employment Income by County: California 2000	71
Figure 10.9 Percent of Households with 1999 Social Security Income by County: California 2000	73
Figure 10.10 Percent of Households with 1999 Public Assistance Income by County: California 2000	74
Figure 10.11 Percent of Households with 1999 Retirement Income by County: California 2000	75
Family Income (P76, P77, P78, P154A-H, P155A-H, P156A-H, PCT36, PCT39, PCT40, PCT41)	76
Table 10.5 Families by 1999 Family Income: California 2000	76
Figure 10.12 1999 Median Family Income by County: California 2000	77
Figure 10.13 1999 Median Family Income by Race: California 2000	78
Table 10.6 Median Family Income (1999 Dollars) in 1989 and 1999 by Race/Ethnicity of Head of Household: California, 1990 and 2000	78
Table 10.7 Families by Number of Workers Per Family and 1999 Mean Family Income: California 2000	79
Figure 10.14 Distribution of 1999 Aggregate Family Income by Number of Workers: California 2000	79
Table 10.8 1999 Median Family Income by Family Type and Presence of Children: California 2000	80

Per Capita and Aggregate Personal Income (P82, P83, P157A-H, P158A-H)	80
Table 10.9 1999 Median Income by Sex and Work Experience: California 2000	80
Table 10.10 Per Capita Income (1999 Dollars) in 1989 and 1999 by Race/Ethnicity: California, 1990 and 2000	81
Earnings (P84, P85, P86, PCT46, PCT47, PCT48, PCT74)	81
Figure 10.15 1999 Median Earnings by Sex and Work Experience: California 2000	81
Figure 10.16 Distribution of Persons (Age 16+) within 1999 Income Level by Sex: California 2000	82
Table 10.11 1999 Year-Round, Full-Time Median Earnings by Race/Ethnicity: California 2000	82
Table 10.12 1999 Year-Round, Full-Time Median Earnings by Sex and Race/Ethnicity: California 2000	83

11. Poverty

Poverty—Persons (P87, P88, P159A-H, PCT49, PCT50, PCT51)	84
Figure 11.1 Percent of Persons Living Below the Poverty Level: California, 1970-2000	84
Figure 11.2 Percent of Persons Living in Poverty by County: California 2000	85
Figure 11.3 Percent of Persons in Poverty by Age: California 2000	86
Table 11.1 Persons Living in Poverty by Sex and Age: California 2000	87
Table 11.2 Poverty Rates of Persons by Race/Ethnicity and Age: California 2000	87
Table 11.3 Persons Living in Poverty by Nativity: California 2000	88
Poverty—Families (P90, P91, PCT60)	88
Table 11.4 Families in Poverty by Family Type and Presence of Children: California, 1990-2000	88
Figure 11.4 Distribution of Families in Poverty by Family Type and Presence of Children: California 2000	89
Table 11.5 Family Poverty Rates by Family Type and Presence of Children: California 2000	89
Table 11.6 Poverty Rates for Families by Family Type and Presence of Full-Time Workers in Family: California 2000	90
Table 11.7 Poverty Rates for Married-Couple Families by 1999 Work Experience of Householder and Spouse: California 2000	90
Poverty—Households (P92)	91
Figure 11.5 Proportion of Households Living in Poverty by Age of Householder: California 2000	91

12. Housing

Housing Conditions (H20, H27, H29, H32, H33, H34, H37, H41, H42, HCT29A-H)	92
Table 12.1 Housing Units by Housing Type: California, 1990-2000	92
Table 12.2 Occupied Housing Units by Housing Unit Type and Tenure: California 2000	93
Table 12.3 Distribution of Occupied Housing Units by Housing Type and Tenure: California 2000	93
Table 12.4 Persons by Housing Unit Type and Tenure: California 2000	94
Table 12.5 Housing Units by Number of Bedrooms: California, 1990 and 2000	95

Figure 12.1	Tenure of Housing Units by Number of Bedrooms: California 2000	95
Table 12.6	Occupied Housing Units by Tenure and Occupants per Room: California 2000	96
Table 12.7	Proportion of Households Living in Crowded Conditions by Race/Ethnicity of Household Head: California 2000	97
Figure 12.2	When Were They Built? California, 1939-2000	97
Figure 12.3	Median Year Housing Unit Built by County: California 2000	98
House Heating Fuel and Plumbing Facilities (H40, H47, H48)		98
Table 12.8	Number of Households by Home Heating Fuel: California, 1990 and 2000	99
Motor Vehicle Availability (H44, H45, H46)		100
Housing Costs for Renters (H54, H56, H58, H62, H63, H64, H68, H69, H70, HCT37A-H, HCT40A-H)		100
Table 12.9	Distribution of Monthly Gross Rent of Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units: California 2000	101
Figure 12.4	Median Gross Rent by Race/Ethnicity: California 2000	101
Table 12.10	Specified Renter-Occupied Households by Cash Rent as a Proportion of 1999 Household Income: California 2000	102
Figure 12.5	Median Gross Rent as a Percentage of 1999 Household Income by Race/Ethnicity: California 2000	102
Housing Values and Costs for Homeowners (H74, H76, H78, H79, H82, H84, H85, H86, H91, H94, H95, H98, HCT19, HCT20, HCT21, HCT42A-H, HCT43A-H, HCT48A-H)		103
Figure 12.6	2000 Median Home Values by County: California 2000	103
Table 12.11	Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Values by Selected Measures and Race/Ethnicity of Householder: California 2000	104
Figure 12.7	Mortgage Status of Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units: California 2000	105
Figure 12.8	Distribution of Specified Owner-Occupied Households by 1999 Monthly Owner Costs and Mortgage Status: California 2000	106
Table 12.12	Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of 1999 Household Income by Race/Ethnicity of Household Head: California 2000	106
Figure 12.7	1999 Real Estate Taxes Paid for Specified Owner-Occupied Units: California 2000	107

Appendix 1.1	Urban and Rural Housing: California 2000	108
Appendix 2.1	Marital Status of Persons (Age 15+): California 2000	109
Appendix 3.1	Persons (Age 5+) by Language Spoken at Home: California 2000	110
Appendix 3.2	Persons (Age 5+) by Ability to Speak English: California 2000	111
Appendix 3.3	Place of Birth: California 2000	112
Appendix 3.4	First Ancestry Reported: California 2000	113
Appendix 4.1	Persons (Age 5+) by Residence in 1995: California 2000	114
Appendix 4.2	Persons (Age 5+) by Type of Move: California 2000	115
Appendix 6.1	Persons (Age 16+) by Sex, Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR), and Unemployment Rate: California 2000	116
Appendix 6.2	White- and Blue-Collar Occupations for Employed Civilians (Age 16+): California 2000	117
Appendix 6.3	Percent of Employed Civilian Females (Age 16+) by Major Occupational Category: California 2000	118
Appendix 7.1	Distribution of Persons (Age 25+) by Educational Attainment: California 2000	119
Appendix 8.1	Persons in the Armed Forces: California, 1990 and 2000	120
Appendix 10.1	Median Household Income (1999 Dollars): California, 1990 and 2000	121
Appendix 10.2	Households with Wage or Salary Income: California, 1990 and 2000	122
Appendix 10.3	Median Family Income (1999 Dollars): California, 1990 and 2000	123
Appendix 10.4	Per Capita Income (1999 Dollars): California, 1990 and 2000	124
Appendix 11.1	Persons with 1999 Income Below the Poverty Level by Age: California 2000	125
Appendix 12.1	Persons by Units in Structure and Tenure: California 2000	126
Appendix 12.2	Occupied Housing Units by Occupants Per Room: California 2000	127
Appendix 12.3	Percent of Households by Home Heating Fuel: California 2000	128
Appendix 12.4	Number of Vehicles Per Household: California 2000	129
Appendix 12.5	Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units Paying Cash Rent: California 2000	130
Appendix 12.6	Median and Mean Rent for Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units: California, 1990 and 2000	131
Appendix 12.7	Median Gross Rent as a Percentage of 1999 Household Income for Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units: California, 1990 and 2000	132
Appendix 12.8	Rental Housing Units and Inclusion of Utilities in Rent: California, 1990 and 2000	133
Appendix 12.9	Aggregate, Mean, and Median Housing Values for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: California 2000	134
Appendix 12.10	Places with the 50 Highest and Lowest Median Housing Values: California 2000	135
Appendix 12.11	Aggregate, Mean, and Median Values for Mobile Homes: California 2000	136
Appendix 12.12	Mortgage Status of Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units: California 2000	137
Appendix 12.13	Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs for Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units: California 2000	138

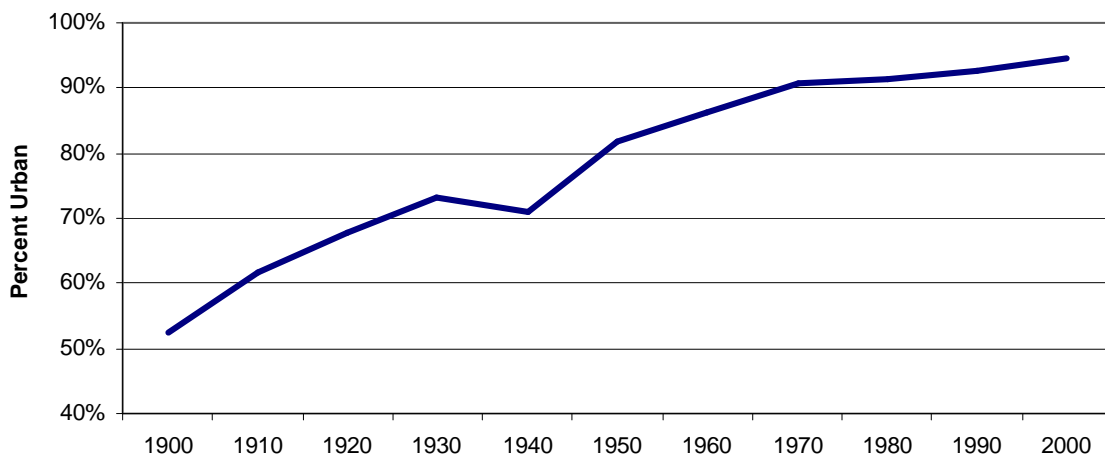
1. Urban and Rural Status:

The Census Bureau has been measuring the urban and rural status of the population for more than a century. Unlike most census data, this information was not collected directly from the respondents. Instead, urban or rural status was assigned by the Census Bureau according to certain criteria based mainly on the population size and density of a given area. In this section, urban/rural status is discussed with respect to both the population count and the number of housing units.

Urban and Rural Population and Housing (P5, H5):

California's urban population in 2000 was just under 32 million while the rural population was 1.9 million. Of those identified as rural, approximately 112,300 were classified as rural-farm and slightly less than 1.8 million were classified as rural-nonfarm. The urban proportion of the state's population was 94 percent in 2000, compared with 93 percent in 1990, 91 percent in 1970, and 81 percent in 1950. Figure 1.1 shows that California's population has been predominately urban¹ since 1900.

FIGURE 1.1
Percent of the Population Classified as Urban: California 1900-2000



In 2000, only one county—San Francisco—had a population considered 100 percent urban while four counties—Alpine, Mariposa, Sierra, and Trinity—had populations classified as 100 percent rural. Eleven of California's 58 counties had populations that were 50 percent or more rural (see Figure 1.2).

¹ The Census Bureau definition of urban and rural has changed over the decades. The 2000 Census defined urban as core census block groups or blocks with population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile surrounded by blocks having an overall density of 500 persons per square mile. For further details on the urban and rural classification, see <http://www.census.gov/population/www/censusdata/ur-def.html>.

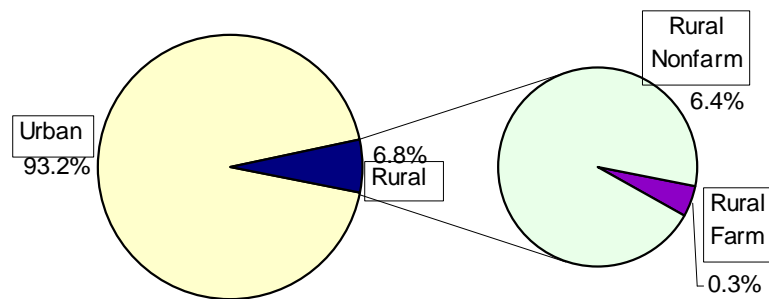
FIGURE 1.2
Percent Rural Population by County: California 2000



With 12 percent (13,800 persons), Fresno County had the largest proportion of the 112,300 persons classified as rural-farm. Stanislaus, Tulare, and San Diego counties also had large shares, with 8, 7, and 6 percent, respectively.

In 2000, there were 11.4 million urban housing units while slightly less than 825,000 rural. Of the rural housing units, 40,000 were classified as rural-farm and 785,000 were classified as rural-nonfarm. The rural-farm housing units were a very small proportion of California's total housing (see Figure 1.3). Among the counties, Fresno had the largest number with almost 4,700 houses in the rural-farm category. Stanislaus County had the highest proportion in the rural-farm classification with 22 percent. Conversely, 12 counties had one percent or less of their total rural units classified as rural-farm housing (see Appendix 1.1).

FIGURE 1.3
Proportion of Urban/Rural Housing Units: California 2000



2. Marital Status and Partnership:

Unlike age, sex, and race, data on marital status were collected only on the long form. Social and economic conditions for persons, e.g. poverty, may vary widely by marital status. Tabulation of census data by marital or partnership status allows planners and government agencies to identify areas of need in terms of housing, child-care, employment, and health care.

Marital Status (P18, PCT7):

Persons age 15 and over reported themselves as being never married, currently married,² separated, divorced, or widowed. Over the last 20 years, the proportions of persons age 15 and over in each marital-status category have changed relatively little. The proportion of divorced and never-married persons has gone up slightly while the proportion of married and widowed persons has gone down slightly. Overall, the picture was little changed (see Table 2.1).

TABLE 2.1
Distribution of Persons (Age 15+) by Marital Status: California, 1980–2000

<i>Marital Status</i>	<i>1980</i>		<i>1990</i>		<i>2000</i>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Never married	5,183,277	28.0%	6,833,325	29.5%	7,843,907	30.1%
Now married	10,026,573	54.2%	12,212,588	52.7%	13,657,201	52.4%
Separated	508,887	2.7%	598,661	2.6%	642,670	2.5%
Widowed	1,212,203	6.5%	1,368,108	5.9%	1,457,818	5.6%
Divorced	1,582,195	8.5%	2,151,911	9.3%	2,474,567	9.5%
Total	18,513,135	100%	23,164,593	100.00%	26,076,163	100.00%

As might be expected, the number of males and females who were married with spouses present were about equal, with 6.2 million each. However, for all the other categories the proportions varied by sex (see Table 2.2). There were 7.8 million never-married persons in California in 2000, of which 55 percent were male and 45 percent female. Of the 2.5 million divorced persons, 41 percent were male and 59 percent female. Widowed persons numbered almost 1.5 million, of which 19 percent were male and 81 percent female.

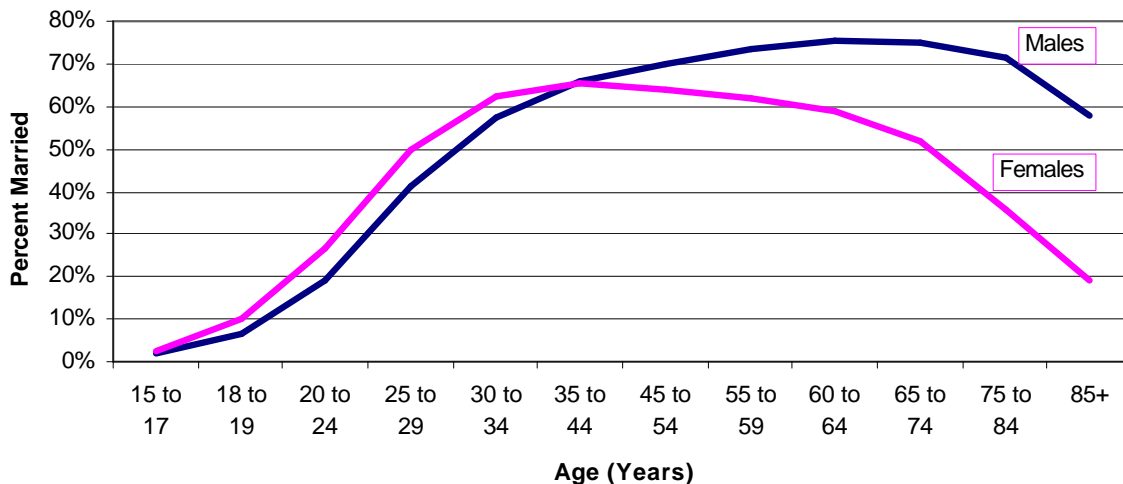
TABLE 2.2
Persons (Age 15+) by Sex and Marital Status: California 2000

<i>Marital Status</i>	<i>Number</i>			<i>Percent</i>	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Never married	4,343,790	3,500,117	7,843,907	55%	45%
Now married:	7,205,642	7,094,229	14,299,871	50%	50%
Married, spouse present	6,226,504	6,244,539	12,471,043	50%	50%
Married, spouse absent:	979,138	849,690	1,828,828	54%	46%
Separated	256,459	386,211	642,670	40%	60%
Other	722,679	463,479	1,186,158	61%	39%
Widowed	278,180	1,179,638	1,457,818	19%	81%
Divorced	1,017,057	1,457,510	2,474,567	41%	59%
Total	12,844,669	13,231,494	26,076,163	49%	51%

² Also includes common-law marriages.

The proportions of married persons varied by age as well as sex (see Figure 2.1). Until 35 to 44 years of age, females were more likely to be married than were males. By age 60 to 64, males were substantially more likely to be married (76 percent) than were females (59 percent), with the gap continuing to widen until by age 85 and over, 58 percent of males but only 19 percent of females were married. At the oldest ages, women had a lower probability of being married because they were more likely to have outlived their spouses—so much so that of the 244,000 widowed persons age 85 and over, females outnumbered males nearly five to one.

FIGURE 2.1
Percent of Persons (Age 15+) Now Married (Except Separated) by Age: California 2000



The counties with the highest proportions of married persons were Lassen (68 percent) and Amador (64 percent). San Francisco County had the lowest proportion of married persons, 39 percent. Beale (Yuba) and Vandenburg (Santa Barbara) Air Force bases had the highest proportion of married persons, with 81 percent each; the lowest proportions were in West Hollywood (Los Angeles) with 26 percent and Isla Vista (Santa Barbara) with 22 percent. San Francisco and West Hollywood are home to large same-sex populations; Isla Vista is a college town.

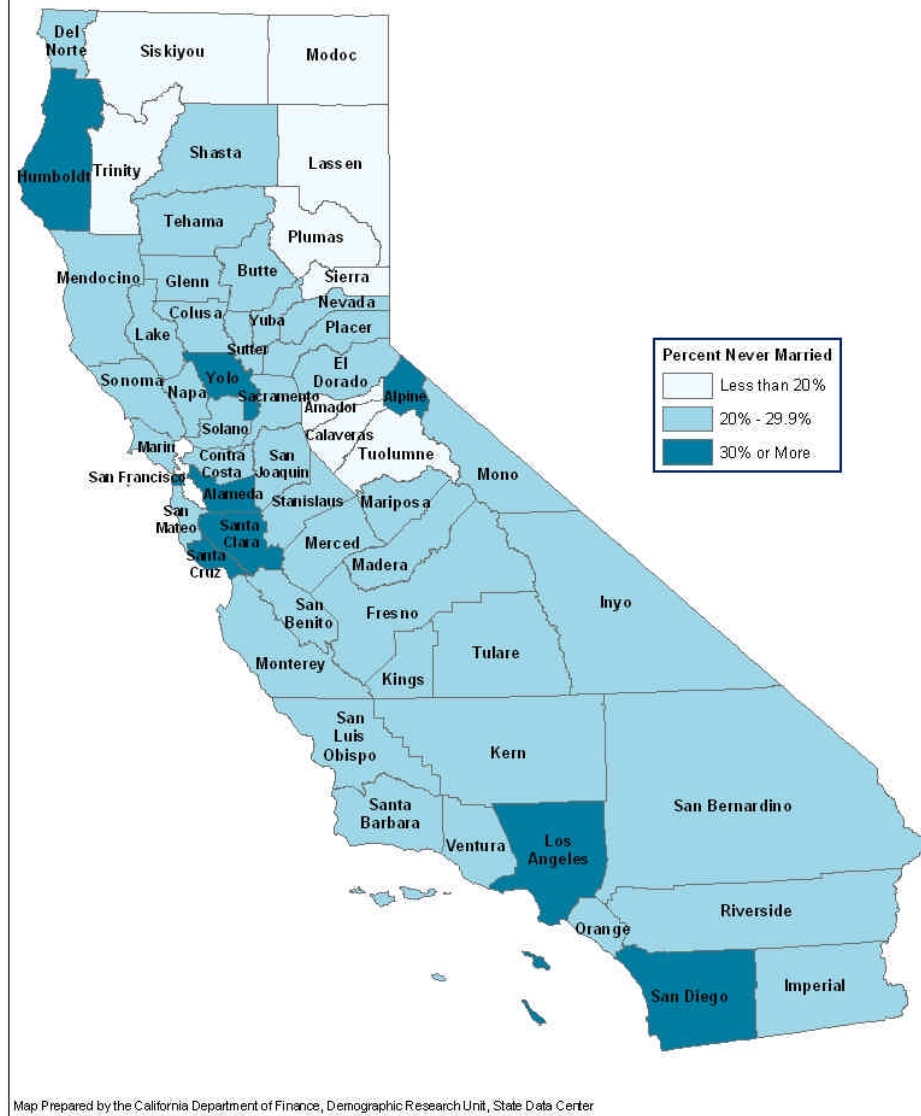
San Francisco County had by far the highest proportion of never-married persons, 45 percent, followed by Yolo, 36 percent (see Figure 2.2, Appendix 2.1). Lassen had the lowest proportion, 15 percent. The places³ with the highest proportions of never-married persons were in the college towns of Isla Vista (Santa Barbara) with 74 percent and Stanford (Santa Clara) with 69 percent.

Lake County had the highest proportion of divorced persons, 16 percent. The counties with the lowest proportions were Kings and Imperial, each with only 7 percent. Redway (Humboldt) was the place with the highest proportion of divorced persons (32 percent).

Modoc County had the highest proportion of widowed persons with 10 percent. Of places in California, Laguna Woods, a retirement community in Orange County, had the highest proportion of widowed persons with 36 percent.

³ "Place" in this context refers to an incorporated city or Census Designated Place (CDP).

FIGURE 2.2
Percent of Never Married Persons (Age 15+) by
County: California 2000

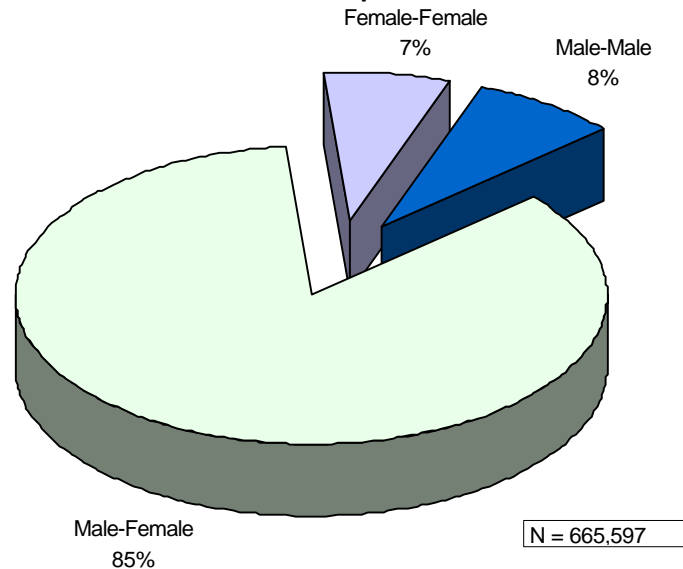


Unmarried-Partner Households by Sex of Partners (PCT1):

Unmarried partners can be of the opposite or the same sex. The Census Bureau defines unmarried partners as those “with a close and personal relationship that goes beyond sharing household expenses.” Of the 11.5 million households in California, 6 percent—or 666,000—were unmarried-partner households.⁴ The large majority, 85 percent, were male-female unmarried households while 15 percent were made up of partners of the same sex (see Figure 2.3).

⁴ Not all unmarried-partner couples were included in the count of unmarried-partner households. The count includes only those where one of the partners was the householder.

FIGURE 2.3
Unmarried-Partner Household Composition: California 2000



Humboldt County had the highest proportion of unmarried-partner households (9 percent), followed by Alpine (8 percent) and Del Norte (8 percent). San Francisco had the highest proportion of same-sex unmarried-partner households (37 percent), followed by Mariposa (23 percent) and Alameda (20 percent).

The cities of Los Angeles (12,685), San Francisco (8,941), San Diego (5,211), Oakland (2,745), and Long Beach (2,425) were home to the largest populations of same-sex unmarried-partner households. Of places with at least 1,000 households, Guerneville (Sonoma), Signal Hill (Los Angeles), Palm Springs (Riverside), West Hollywood (Los Angeles), and Laguna Beach (Orange) had the highest proportions of same-sex unmarried-partner households with 9 percent, 8 percent, 7 percent, 6 percent, and 5 percent, respectively.

3. Languages, Citizenship, and Ancestry:

The census collects information on languages spoken, citizenship, and ancestry. The data are used by government agencies for such purposes as enforcement of the Civil Rights and Voting Rights Acts, delivery of health services, and allocation of grants to school districts with large numbers of students with limited language proficiency.

In 2000, California's population was diverse both in terms of people's origins and in terms of the languages that they speak. More than one in four of the state's inhabitants were born abroad. Although English was understood and spoken by nearly everyone to at least some degree, the number of persons for whom English was not their native language was over 12 million.

Language (P19, P20, PCT10, PCT11, PCT12):

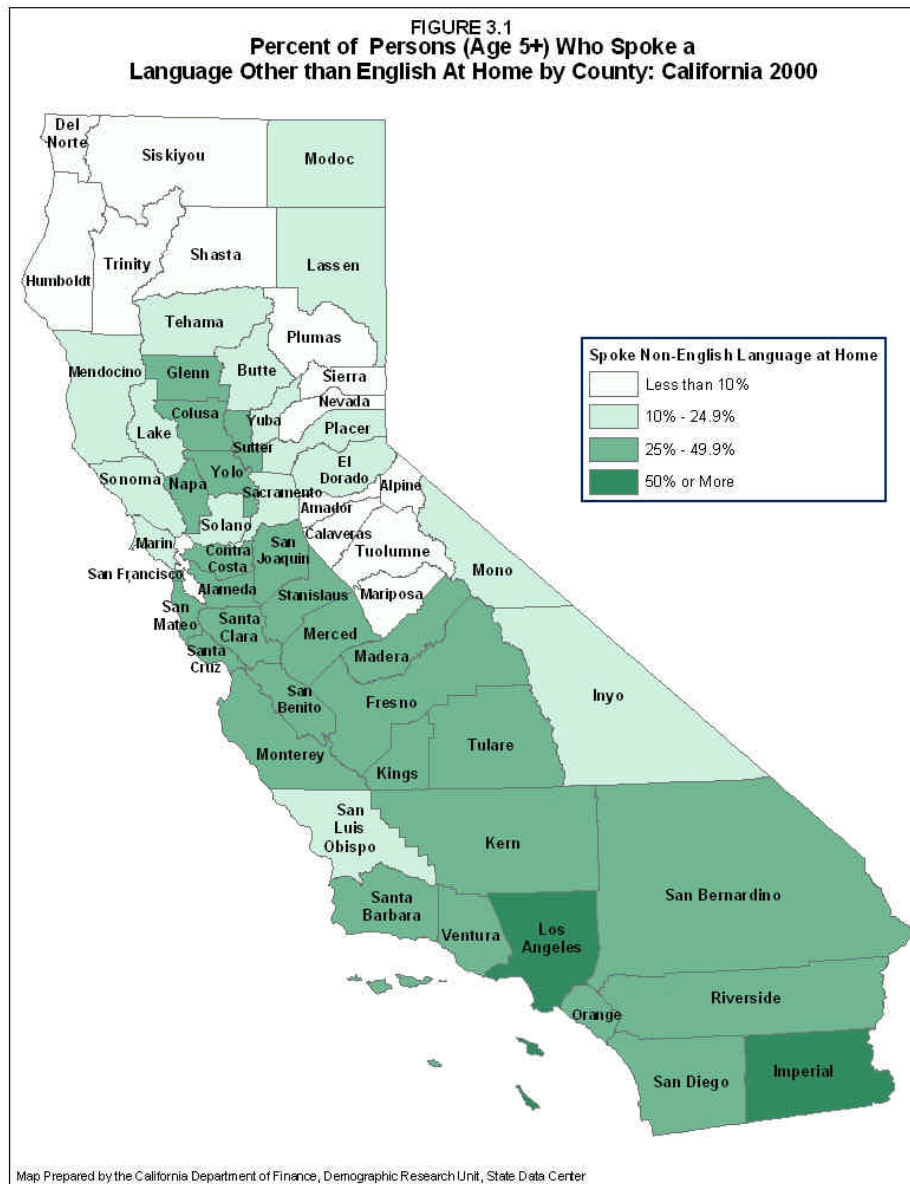
English was by far the predominant language in California. Due to high levels of immigration, a large proportion of California's inhabitants speak a language other than English at home. Published census tabulations show language-spoken⁵ data for 40 different languages or language groups. Although these tabulations understate the diversity of the languages spoken at home throughout the state, to list them all would be misleading and convey the impression of more diversity than actually was the case: 95 percent of the population age 5 and over not speaking English at home spoke one of the 10 languages listed in Table 3.1 with Spanish being the most common non-English language spoken. No other language accounts for more than three percent of the population.

TABLE 3.1
Persons (Age 5+) by Language Spoken at Home—Top 10 Languages: California 2000

<i>Language</i>	Number	Percent
English Only	19,014,873	60.5%
Spanish or Spanish Creole	8,105,505	25.8%
Chinese	815,386	2.6%
Tagalog	626,399	2.0%
Vietnamese	407,119	1.3%
Korean	298,076	0.9%
Armenian	155,237	0.5%
Japanese	154,633	0.5%
Persian	154,321	0.5%
German	141,671	0.5%
Other Languages	1,543,409	4.9%
Total	31,416,629	100.0%

⁵ The census questionnaire inquires as to the language spoken at home, rather than "native" language. In most cases, though not all, they would be expected to be the same.

The only counties where the majority of persons did not speak English at home were Imperial (68 percent) and Los Angeles (54 percent) as shown in Figure 3.1. In one county, Trinity, less than 5 percent of its inhabitants age 5 and over spoke a language other than English at home. Calexico (Imperial) was the place that had the highest proportion of persons speaking a language other than English at home with 94 percent.



When considering language spoken at home, English was the most common and Spanish was the second in every county except San Francisco and Imperial. In San Francisco, English was the first with Chinese the second. In Imperial County, however, Spanish was the most widely spoken language at home, followed by English (see Appendix 3.1, which includes the most common non-English languages).

In addition to inquiring about the language spoken at home, the census asked about the respondent's ability to speak English. Table 3.2 shows language spoken at home and ability to speak English, tabulated by nativity. English was spoken at home by 80 percent of those born in the United States and by 11 percent of the foreign born. Of the 8.8 million foreign born age 5 and over, 66 percent spoke only English or spoke English "well" or "very well." Overall, 89 percent of persons in the state spoke English only or spoke it "very well" or "well."

TABLE 3.2
Persons (Age 5+) by Nativity and Ability to Speak English: California 2000

	<i>Native</i>		<i>Foreign Born</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>Speak</i>	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
English-Only	18,056,516	80%	958,357	11%	19,014,873	60%
Other Language + English "Very Well" or "Well"	4,222,021	19%	4,822,825	55%	9,044,846	29%
Other Language + English "Not Well" or "Not at All"	376,032	2%	2,980,878	34%	3,356,910	11%
Total	22,654,569	100%	8,762,060	100%	31,416,629	100%

Trinity and Mariposa counties had nearly 100 percent of persons speaking English only or speaking English "very well" or "well" (see Appendix 3.2). The counties that had the lowest proportions of persons who spoke English only or spoke it "very well" or "well" were Imperial (80 percent), Monterey (83 percent), and Los Angeles (84 percent).

Only 4 percent of California's population spoke no English at all. Of these people, 84 percent spoke Spanish, 11 percent an Asian or Pacific Islander language, 4 percent another Indo-European language, and 1 percent another language.

Almost 9.8 million persons in California age 5 and over were of Hispanic origin⁶ in 2000. Seventy-eight percent spoke Spanish at home (see Table 3.3). Of Hispanics speaking Spanish at home, 53 percent reported that they spoke English "very well" or "well." However, one in four Hispanics who reported they spoke Spanish at home said they spoke English either "not well" or "not at all."

⁶ Hispanic or Latino origin is considered an ethnicity in census data. Hispanics can be of any race.

TABLE 3.3
Hispanic Persons (Age 5+) by Ability to
Speak English: California 2000

<i>Language Spoken at Home and English Ability</i>	Number	Percent
English Only	2,119,947	21.6%
Spanish	7,632,920	77.9%
Speak English "Very Well"	3,456,320	35.3%
Speak English "Well"	1,727,452	17.6%
Speak English "Not Well"	1,510,684	15.4%
Speak English "Not at All"	938,464	9.6%
Other language	40,020	0.4%
Total	9,792,887	100.0%

Because English is so widely spoken throughout society, the absence within a household of at least one person with English-speaking ability can have negative effects for that household. Of the state's 11.5 million households in 2000, nearly 10 percent—or 1.1 million—were considered “linguistically isolated.”⁷ This was a 36 percent increase over 1990, when 8 percent—or almost 817,000—of all households were linguistically isolated (see Table 3.4).

TABLE 3.4
Households by Linguistic Isolation: California, 1990–2000

<i>Year</i>	Isolated	Not Isolated	Total
1990	816,669	9,583,031	10,399,700
2000	1,107,222	10,404,798	11,512,020
Percent Change	35.6%	8.6%	10.7%

The counties of Imperial (19 percent), Los Angeles (15 percent), and San Francisco (13 percent) had the highest proportions of linguistically-isolated households in 2000. The northernmost and mountain counties had the lowest proportions of linguistically-isolated households, while the southernmost and Central Valley counties, with the exception of San Luis Obispo County, had the highest proportions (see Figure 3.2).

⁷ “Linguistic isolation” of the household means no one in the household over the age of 14 speaks only English and no person in the household over 14 who speaks a language other than English speaks English “very well.”

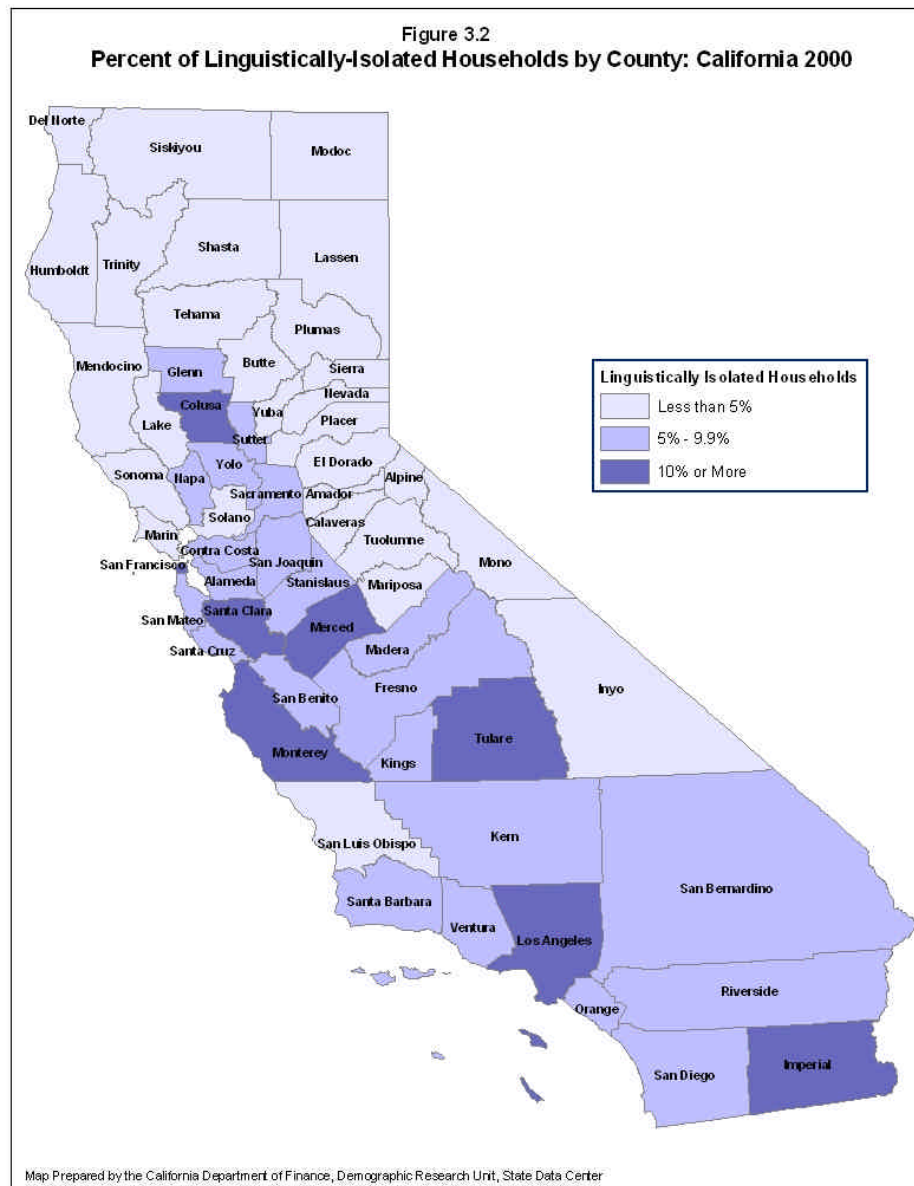
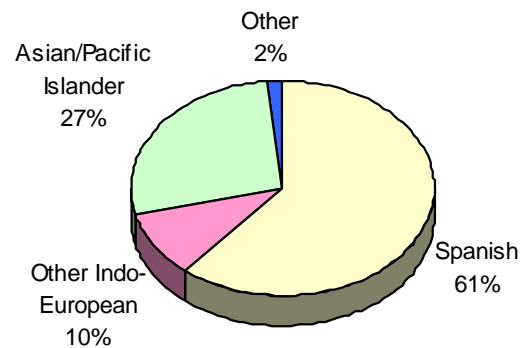


Figure 3.3 shows the distribution of language (groups) spoken for the 1.1 million linguistically-isolated households in California. Spanish was the most commonly spoken language with 676,000 households, up 35 percent from 500,000 in 1990, followed by Asian/Pacific Islander households with 301,000, up 38 percent from 218,000 in 1990.

FIGURE 3.3
Distribution of Linguistically-Isolated Households by
Language Spoken: California 2000



N = 1,107,222 Households

The likelihood of being linguistically isolated varied by household language (see Table 3.5). Households where the language was either Spanish or an Asian/Pacific Islander language had the highest chances of being linguistically isolated.

TABLE 3.5
Households by Household Language and Linguistic Isolation: California 2000

<i>Households</i>	Spanish	Asian/Pacific Islander	Other Indo-European	Other Languages
Total	2,578,801	984,463	671,871	114,081
Linguistically-Isolated	675,697	301,083	113,059	17,383
Percent Linguistically-Isolated	26.2%	30.6%	16.8%	15.2%

Origins and Citizenship (P21, P22, P23, P24, PCT19, PCT63A-H):

Changes in the state's population occur through births, deaths, and migration. In 2000, there were 33.9 million persons in California: 17 million (slightly over half) were born in the state; about 8 million (slightly under a quarter) were U.S. natives born in other states, U.S. territories, or to American citizens abroad; and nearly 9 million (slightly over a quarter) were foreign born (see Table 3.6). California had more foreign-born residents than U.S. native residents born outside the state. New York and California were the only states to have more foreign-born residents than residents born in other states.

TABLE 3.6
Distribution of Persons by Place of Birth: California 2000

<i>Nativity</i>	Number	Percent
Born in California	17,019,097	50.2%
U.S. Native (not born in California)	7,988,296	23.6%
Foreign born	8,864,255	26.2%

The 2000 Census was the first since statehood in which more than half the residents of the state were native Californians; 17 million of state's 33.9 million residents were born here. Although the state's population grew about 14 percent during the 1990s, the number of native Californians increased by over 23 percent (see Table 3.7). The foreign-born population grew at an even faster rate, 37 percent, while the number of persons from other states fell 16 percent.

TABLE 3.7
Distribution of Persons by Nativity: California, 1990 and 2000

<i>Year</i>	California Native	Other U.S. Native	Foreign born	Total
1990	13,797,065	9,504,131	6,458,825	29,760,021
2000	17,019,097	7,988,296	8,864,255	33,871,648
% Change	23.4%	-15.9%	37.2%	13.8%

The counties with the highest proportion of native Californians were Trinity and Tuolumne with 68 percent each, followed by Calaveras (67 percent). Counties with the lowest proportion of native Californians were San Francisco (35 percent) followed by Santa Clara and San Diego (44 percent each). Of California's 58 counties, 49 had populations where more than half of the residents were native Californians (see Appendix 3.3).

In 2000, nearly 8 million California residents were born in other states. Almost 2.5 million were born in the Midwest and approximately 2.1 million in the South (see Table 3.8).

TABLE 3.8
Distribution of U.S. Natives by Region of Birth for Persons Born Out of State: California 2000

<i>Born in</i>	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Outside U.S.⁸	Total
Number	1,612,380	2,489,648	2,087,408	1,425,187	373,673	7,988,296
Percent	20.2%	31.2%	26.1%	17.8%	4.7%	100.0%

From 1995 to 2000, almost 2.9 million persons born in other U.S. states or areas (e.g. Puerto Rico, U.S. island areas such as Guam) migrated to California—the largest number of migrants received by any state. However, only 51 percent of the persons who came to California were born in other U.S. states, the lowest proportion of any state except New York.

⁸ Persons who were U.S. citizens at birth and were born in Puerto Rico or the U.S. Island Areas (such as Guam) as well as persons born in a foreign country with at least one parent who was a U.S. citizen and those born at sea.

California attracts migrants not only from other states but from abroad as well. By far the largest proportion of the foreign born was born in Mexico (44 percent). This should not be surprising, given that Mexico is the only foreign country bordering California. The Philippines was the second most frequent country of birth for the foreign born, but Mexicans outnumber Filipinos in California by almost six to one. Table 3.9 below shows the 10 most frequent countries of birth as well as the total for all other countries. Seven of the 10 were countries in Asia, with the remaining three being Latin American.

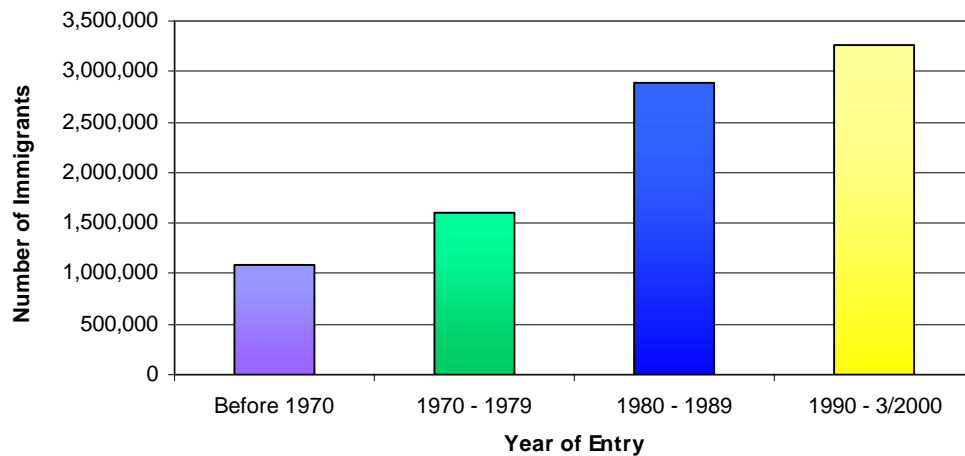
TABLE 3.9
The Foreign Born in California by Most
Frequent Countries of Birth: California 2000

<i>Country of Birth</i>	Foreign-Born Population	Percent
Total	8,864,255	100.0%
Mexico	3,928,701	44.3%
Philippines	664,935	7.5%
Vietnam	418,249	4.7%
El Salvador	359,673	4.1%
China, excluding Hong Kong & Taiwan	327,611	3.7%
Korea	268,452	3.0%
Guatemala	211,458	2.4%
India	198,201	2.2%
Iran	158,613	1.8%
Taiwan	151,775	1.7%
Top 10 Total	6,687,668	75.4%
Total, All Others	2,176,587	24.6%

Mexico was the most frequent country of birth for the foreign born in 55 of the state's 58 counties. In the three counties where Mexico was not the most common country of birth—San Francisco, Solano, and Trinity—the leading countries were China, the Philippines, and Canada, respectively.

Immigration to California was not a new phenomenon in 2000 (see Figure 3.4). Thirty-seven percent of the state's 8.9 million foreign born were reported to have arrived in the U.S. between January 1990 and March 2000. Thirty-three percent arrived during the 1980s, 18 percent in the 1970s and 12 percent in the 1960s or earlier. California has been receiving on average 300,000 immigrants per year since 1980.

FIGURE 3.4
Year of Entry for the Foreign-Born Population: California 2000



Rates of naturalization varied by length of stay in the U.S. In general, the longer immigrants were here, the more likely they were to have been naturalized. In 2000, California's foreign-born population was 8.9 million, of which 39 percent were naturalized citizens and 61 percent were noncitizens. Table 3.10 shows the proportion of foreign-born persons in California by their year of entry into the U.S. as well as whether they had acquired citizenship. Of the 3.2 million persons who entered the U.S. between 1990 and March 2000, 13 percent were naturalized citizens by the time of the census. Between 1980 and 1989, 2.9 million entered, of whom 41 percent had become naturalized citizens by 2000. Of the 2.7 million who entered before 1980, 69 percent were naturalized citizens.

TABLE 3.10
Foreign-Born Persons by Citizenship Status and
Year of Entry: California 2000

<i>Year of Immigration</i>	Naturalized Citizen	Noncitizen	Total	% Citizen
Before 1980	1,852,024	848,089	2,700,113	68.6%
1980-1989	1,197,979	1,695,417	2,893,396	41.4%
1990 to March 2000	423,263	2,847,483	3,270,746	12.9%
Total	3,473,266	5,390,989	8,864,255	39.2%

Counties with the highest proportion of foreign-born persons who were naturalized citizens in 2000 were Mariposa with 69 percent followed by Amador and Tuolumne with 62 percent each (see Figure 3.5). In general, the counties with high proportions of naturalized foreign born had proportionately fewer immigrants who had arrived more recently.

In 2000, 5.4 million foreign-born noncitizens were residing in California, approximately the same number of persons as the total population of Denmark or Nicaragua. The counties with the largest populations of foreign-born noncitizens were Los Angeles (2,138,000), Orange (527,000), and San Diego (356,000). The places with the largest populations of foreign-born noncitizens were Los Angeles City (1,003,000), San Jose City (189,000), and San Diego City (180,000).

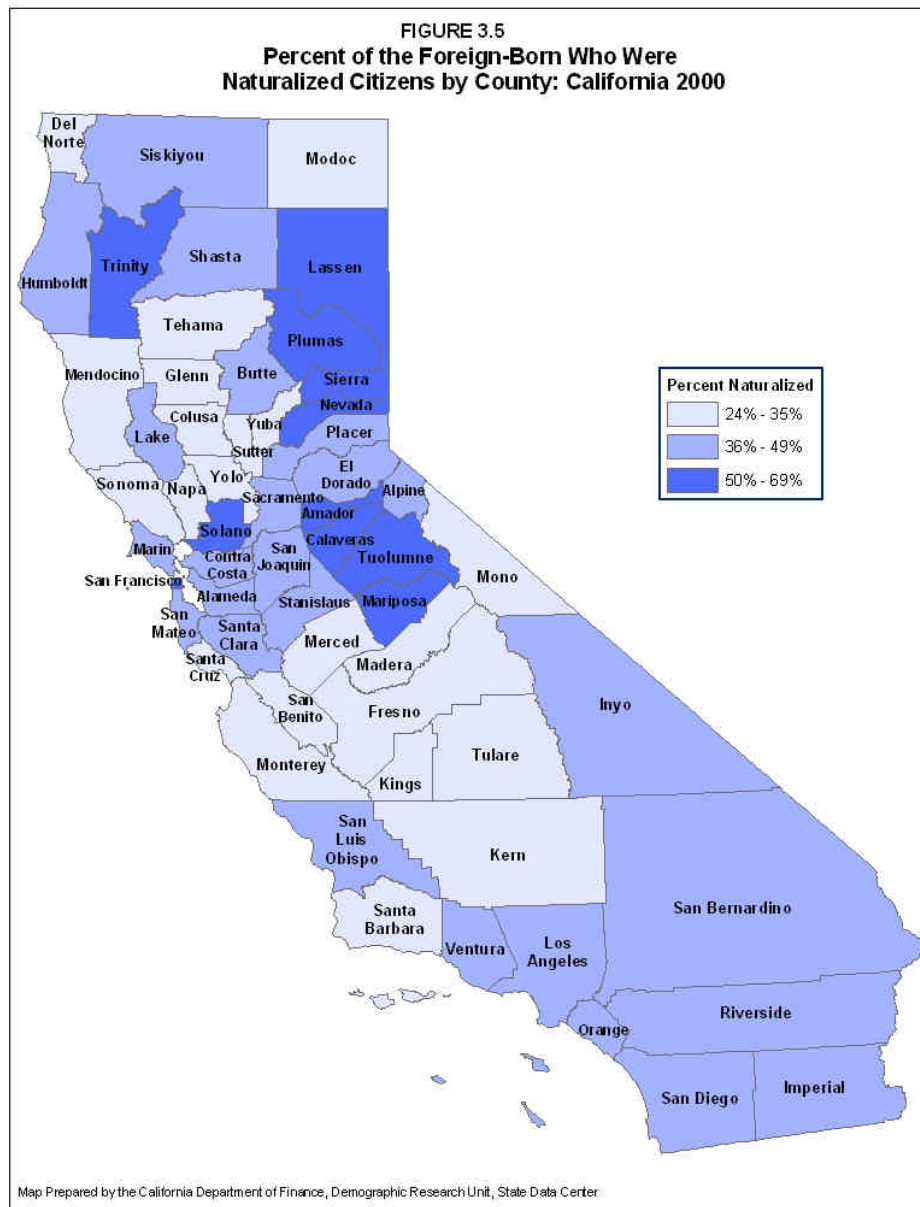


Table 3.11 shows the state's racial composition for both the total population and the foreign born in 2000. The proportion of foreign born by race varied from 5 percent for Blacks to 67 percent for Asians. Forty-four percent of Hispanics were foreign born. The racial composition of immigration changed dramatically over the last century. Prior to the 1960s, most immigrants were from Europe. For more than the last three decades, immigrants from Latin America and Asia have predominated.

TABLE 3.11
Nativity by Race/Ethnicity: California 2000

<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	White	Black	American Indian⁹	Asian	Pacific Islander¹⁰	Other¹¹	Two or More	Hispanic
Total	20,122,959	2,219,190	312,215	3,682,975	113,858	5,725,844	1,694,607	10,969,132
Foreign Born	3,025,357	110,451	46,294	2,474,465	29,763	2,711,598	466,327	4,819,437
Percent Foreign Born	15.0%	5.0%	14.8%	67.2%	26.1%	47.4%	27.5%	43.9%

Of California's foreign-born population, more than half were of Hispanic ethnicity. In 33 of the 58 counties, the majority of the foreign born were Hispanic. Counties with the largest proportion of Hispanic foreign born were Imperial and Colusa (94 percent each), followed by Madera (88 percent). Asians, however, were the largest proportion of the foreign-born population in three counties—San Francisco (58 percent), Santa Clara (53 percent), and Alameda (51 percent).

Rates of naturalization varied by race and Hispanic ethnicity (see Table 3.12). The naturalization rate of the foreign born ranged from 26 percent for Native Americans to 55 percent for Asians. Twenty-six percent of the Hispanic foreign born were naturalized citizens.

TABLE 3.12
Foreign-Born Persons by Race/Ethnicity and Citizenship: California 2000

<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Pacific Islander	Other	Two or More	Hispanic
Foreign Born	3,025,357	110,451	46,294	2,474,465	29,763	2,711,598	466,327	4,819,437
Naturalized	1,185,196	46,893	12,241	1,368,752	13,049	665,133	182,002	1,259,960
% Naturalized	39.2%	42.5%	26.4%	55.3%	43.8%	24.5%	39.0%	26.1%

Ancestry (PCT15, PCT16, PCT18):

Self-reported data relating to what is called ancestry, ethnicity, or heritage were tabulated from responses to a question on the census long form. Although such information is close in concept to "race," the question provided data for groups not covered by the questions concerning race or Hispanic status. Respondents could report any number of ancestries but only the first two were coded.¹² Self-reporting resulted in a proliferation of possible responses, but these were collapsed to a universe of several hundred. Census summary files present numbers for 111 categories consisting of 109 ancestries plus categories for "Other groups" and "Unclassified or not reported" (see Appendix 3.4).

⁹ The category American Indian includes Alaska Natives.

¹⁰ The label "Pacific Islander" includes Native Hawaiians.

¹¹ The "Other Race" group was made up predominantly of Hispanics.

¹² In certain instances, a multiple response would be coded as one particular ancestry instead of two, e.g. "French Canadian" was a distinct ancestry.

Nearly 86 percent, or 29 million, of California's 33.9 million persons reported their ancestry. Of these, 22.5 million reported a single ancestry and 6.5 million reported multiple ancestries (see Table 3.13). A total of 4.8 million persons were tabulated in the "ancestry not specified" category, of which 230,000 were "ancestry unclassified" and 4.6 million were "ancestry not reported."

TABLE 3.13
Persons by Ancestry: California 2000

<i>Ancestry</i>	Persons	Percent of Total Population
Total:	33,871,648	100.0%
Specified:	29,029,327	85.7%
Single	22,489,265	66.4%
Multiple	6,540,062	19.3%
Not Specified:	4,842,321	14.3%
Unclassified	229,572	0.7%
Not Reported	4,612,749	13.6%

Table 3.14 lists the 10 most common ancestries for persons reporting one or more ancestries. German was the most common ancestry reported, with 3.3 million persons or 9 percent of all persons reporting an ancestry. Other ancestries reported with at least a million persons were Irish (7 percent of the total reported), English (7 percent), Italian (4 percent) and U.S. or American (3 percent). Note that the total tallied exceeds the state's population due to multiple responses.

TABLE 3.14
Top Ten Ancestries Tallied
(First or Second Ancestry): California 2000

<i>Ancestry</i>	Ancestries	Percent of Total Ancestries
German	3,332,396	9.4%
Irish	2,611,449	7.3%
English	2,521,355	7.1%
Italian	1,450,884	4.1%
United States or American	1,140,830	3.2%
French (except Basque)	782,083	2.2%
Scottish	541,890	1.5%
Polish	491,325	1.4%
Swedish	459,897	1.3%
Norwegian	436,128	1.2%
All Other Ancestries	21,801,152	61.3%
Total Ancestries Tallied	35,569,389	100.0%

4. Residential Mobility

By asking where people lived on April 1, 1995, the 2000 census provides a perspective on the residential mobility of the nation's population and the redistribution of the population across states and regions. Data were collected on the population age 5 and over. Because some people moved and then returned to their previous residence during the five-year period between 1995 and 2000, the number of persons who were living in a different house was somewhat lower than the total number of moves.

Residence in 1995 (P24, PCT21, PCT64A-H):

The census compared the residence of persons age 5 and over on April 1, 2000 and five years prior, thus enabling the computation of the rate of moving over a five-year period. The type of move is shown in Table 4.1. Of the 31.4 million persons age 5 and older in California in 2000, 15.7 million (49.8 percent) lived in a different house in 1995. Most moves between 1995 and 2000 were local—over 60 percent were within the same county.

TABLE 4.1
Movers by Location of Residence in 1995: California 2000

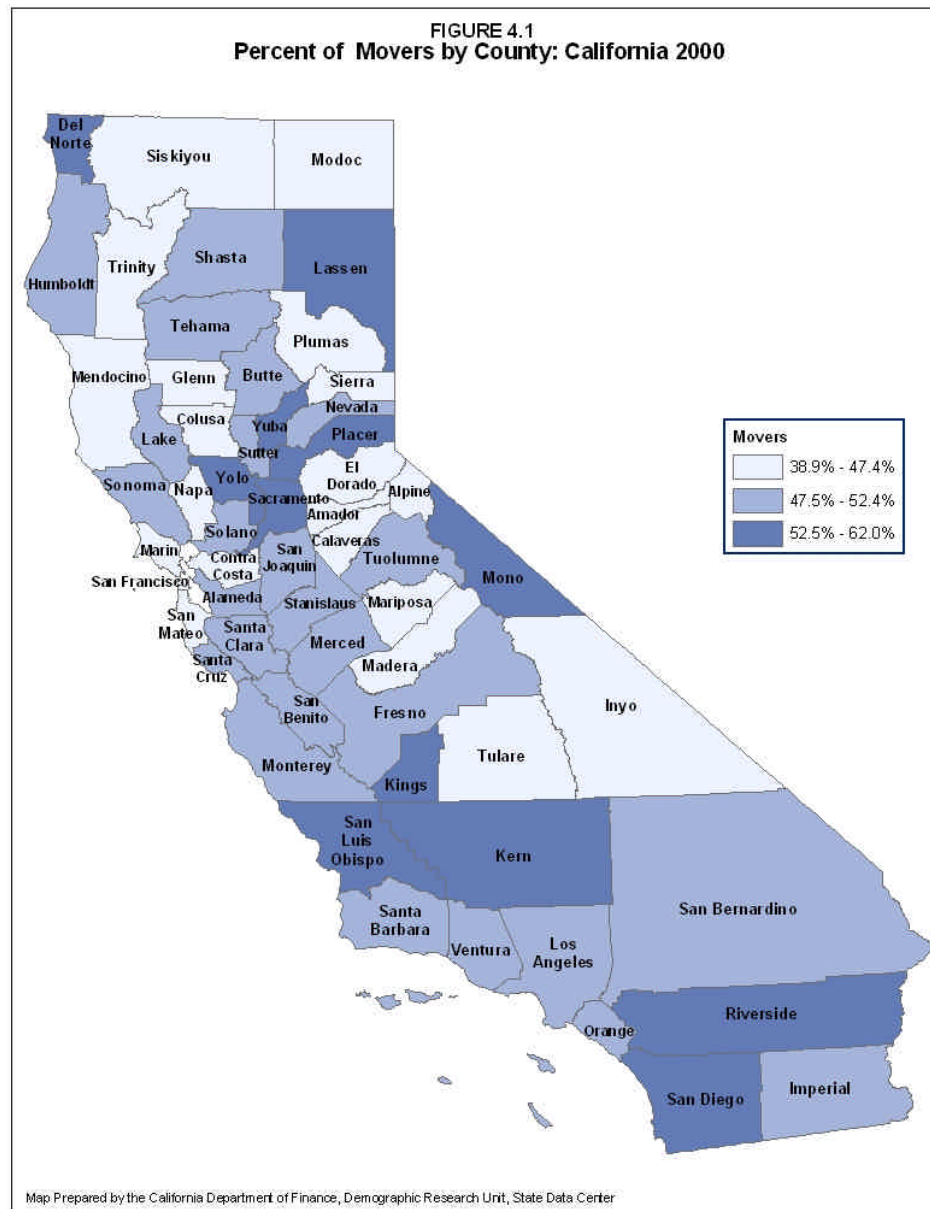
<i>Residence in 1995</i>	Persons	Percent
Different House	15,659,090	100.0%
Same City/Place	5,057,290	32.3%
Different City/Place—Same County	4,657,220	29.7%
Different County—Same State	3,087,958	19.7%
Different State	1,448,964	9.3%
Puerto Rico and U.S. Territories	17,935	0.1%
Foreign Country or At Sea	1,389,723	8.9%

The proportion of persons who moved during the five years prior to the 2000 census varied by race (Table 4.2). Whites, at 48 percent, were the least likely to have moved, followed by Asians at 50 percent; the rest fell between 53 and 55 percent. Homeowners tended to move less frequently than renters did so the differences in the moving rates between the races were probably related to differing homeownership rates.

TABLE 4.2
Movers by Race/Ethnicity: California 2000

<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Pacific Islander	Other	Two or More	Hispanic
Total	18,894,506	2,056,702	288,559	3,468,292	104,505	5,118,289	1,485,776	9,792,887
Movers	8,976,231	1,096,469	154,617	1,741,985	56,157	2,826,096	807,535	5,241,812
Percent Movers	47.5%	53.3%	53.6%	50.2%	53.7%	55.2%	54.4%	53.5%

At the county level, the highest proportions of persons that did not live in the same house five years earlier were in Mono (62 percent) and Yolo (58 percent) as shown in Figure 4.1. The counties with the lowest proportions of movers were Sierra (39 percent), Modoc (40 percent), and Trinity (41 percent). In 20 counties, more than half the population moved during the 1995-2000 period (see Appendix 4.1).



The counties with the highest proportions of persons moving within the same county were Los Angeles (74 percent) and Fresno (73 percent). Those with the lowest proportions were Alpine (25 percent) and Lassen (28 percent). Alpine (31 percent), San Francisco (20 percent), and Sierra (18 percent) had the largest proportions of movers coming from out of state. Merced and Colusa counties had the lowest proportions, with 4 percent each (see Appendix 4.2).

The counties with the highest proportions of their movers coming from out of the country were Santa Clara (16 percent), San Francisco (14 percent), and San Mateo (13 percent). Sierra, Trinity, and Mariposa counties had 1 percent or less of their movers coming from outside the country (see Appendix 4.2). Of incorporated cities, Cupertino had the highest proportion of movers coming from out of the country (31 percent).

Table 4.3 shows the 10 places (population 1,000 or more) with the highest proportion of movers. Eight were military bases and one, Isla Vista, is a college town.

TABLE 4.3
Top Ten Places by Percentage of Persons Who Moved: California 2000

<i>Place</i>	Number	Percent
Las Flores CDP (Orange)	4,772	96.2%
Lemoore Station CDP (Kings)	4,595	95.3%
Twentynine Palms Base CDP (San Bernardino)	7,227	94.6%
Vandenberg AFB CDP (Santa Barbara)	4,953	93.9%
Isla Vista CDP (Santa Barbara)	16,661	92.8%
Camp Pendleton North CDP (San Diego)	6,754	92.6%
Edwards AFB CDP (Kern)	4,513	92.0%
Camp Pendleton South CDP (San Diego)	6,652	91.2%
Nebo Center CDP (San Bernardino)	1,019	91.0%
Beale AFB CDP (Yuba)	3,962	89.0%

5. Place of Work and Commuting:

Where people earn their living, how they travel between their home and place of work, and the time they spend doing so are more than merely interesting facts because they represent vital data for transportation and city planners. Agencies such as the U.S. Department of Transportation, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Justice, local mass-transit agencies, and city planners make use of commuting data to build and maintain transportation infrastructure as well as to forecast future demand.

Place of Work (P26, P27):

In 2000, California had 14.5 million workers age 16 and over, a 4 percent increase from 1990. Of these workers, 83 percent worked in the county in which they resided (see Table 5.1). Only 0.6 percent of California's workers said they worked out of state.

TABLE 5.1
Workers (Age 16+) by Place of Work (State and County Level): California 2000

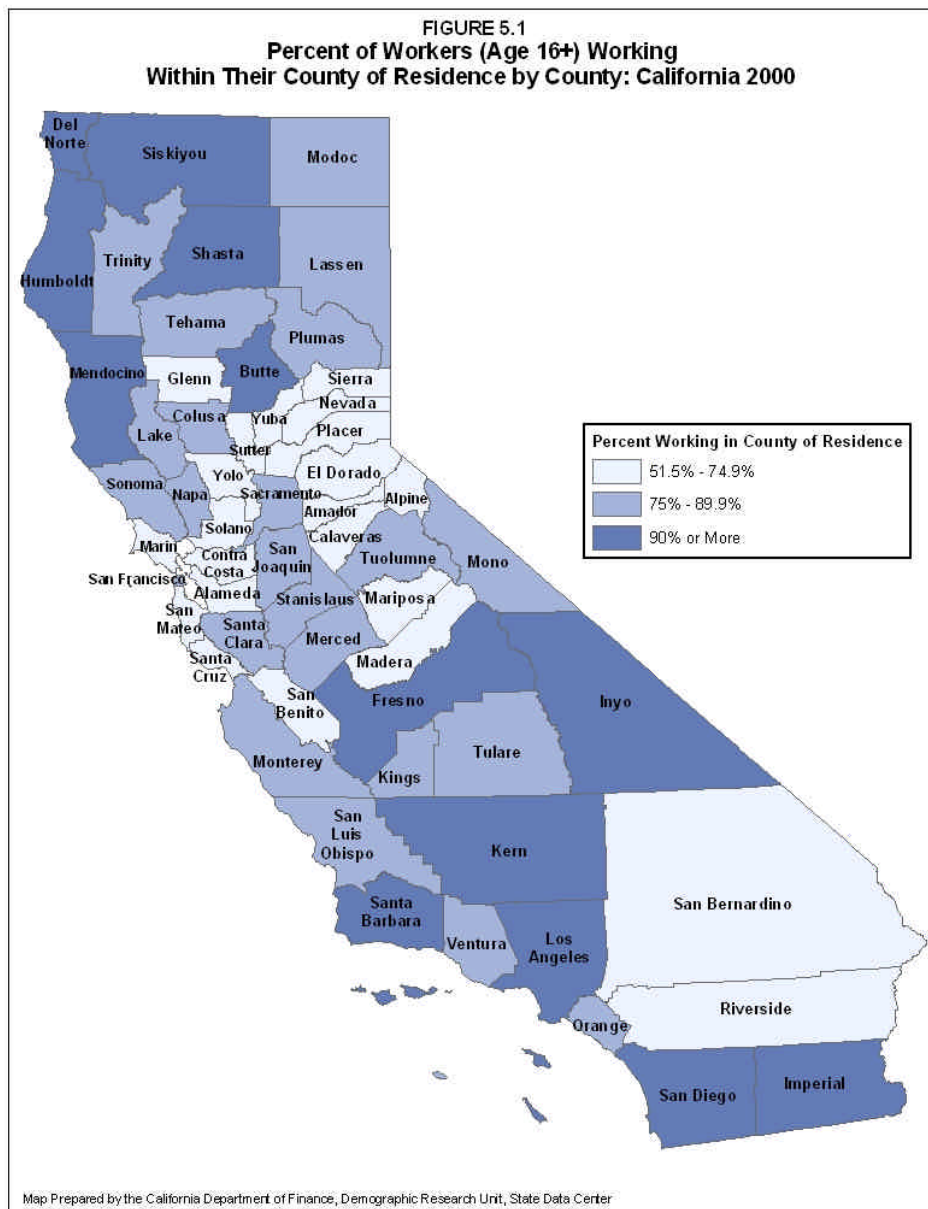
<i>Place of Work</i>	<i>Workers</i>	<i>Work In Resident</i>		<i>Work Out of Resident</i>	
	Age 16+	State	County	State	County
Number	14,525,322	14,444,733	12,043,885	80,589	2,400,848
Percent	100.0%	99.4%	82.9%	0.6%	16.5%

The counties with the highest proportion of workers working out of state were Alpine (24 percent) and Sierra (17 percent). Humboldt and San Diego counties had the highest proportion of workers working within their county of residence, at 96 percent or more (see Figure 5.1). Of places with at least 500 workers, South Lake Tahoe—a resort city located on the Nevada border—had the highest proportion (34 percent) of workers working out of state.

Table 5.2 shows the number of persons according to whether they worked in the same place in which they lived—a rough measure of the proximity of the workplace to home. Of the 13.4 million workers (92.5 percent) who lived in a place, roughly two out of three workers (8.5 million) worked outside of their place of residence

TABLE 5.2
Workers (Age 16+) by Place of Work (Place Level): California 2000

<i>Workers Age 16+</i>	Number	Percent
Total	14,525,322	100.0%
Not Living in a Place	1,095,099	7.5%
Live in a Place	13,430,223	92.5%
Worked in Place of Residence	4,887,905	36.4%
Worked Outside Place of Residence	8,542,318	63.6%



Getting to Work (P30, P31, P32, P33, P34, P35):

Of the 14.5 million workers age 16 and over in 2000, nearly 14 million (96 percent) commuted to work and 557,000 (4 percent) worked at home, compared with 13.4 million (97 percent) and 453,000 (3 percent), respectively, in 1990. Of the 12.5 million in 2000 who drove or rode in a car, truck, or van to work, 17 percent (2.1 million) carpoolled while the remaining 83 percent (10.4 million) drove solo. Workers using public transportation to commute to work represented 5.3 percent (736,000) of all workers who commute, up from 5.1 percent in 1990. Nearly three-quarters of these workers (549,000) rode a bus and another 23 percent used rail-based transportation (see Table 5.3).

TABLE 5.3
Workers (Age 16+) by Means of Transportation to Work: California, 1990 and 2000

<i>Means of Transportation</i>	<i>1990</i>		<i>2000</i>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	13,940,250	100%	14,525,322	100.0%
Drove alone	9,982,242	71.6%	10,432,462	71.8%
Carpooled	2,036,025	14.6%	2,113,313	14.5%
Bus or trolley bus	559,021	4.0%	549,425	3.8%
Streetcar or trolley car	20,298	0.1%	21,158	0.1%
Subway or elevated	77,679	0.6%	107,711	0.7%
Railroad	16,956	0.1%	41,022	0.3%
Ferryboat	4,834	0.0%	6,831	0.0%
Taxicab	7,009	0.1%	9,890	0.1%
Motorcycle	75,097	0.5%	36,262	0.2%
Bicycle	130,706	0.9%	120,567	0.8%
Walked	469,867	3.4%	414,581	2.9%
Other means	107,649	0.8%	115,064	0.8%
Worked at home	452,867	3.2%	557,036	3.8%

The places with the highest proportion of workers commuting by bus or trolley bus were San Francisco with 21 percent (89,400 workers), Huntington Park (Los Angeles) with 15 percent (2,900), and Florence-Graham (Los Angeles) with 15 percent (23,000). The highest proportion of workers commuting by streetcar or trolley car was in San Francisco with 3 percent (11,500 workers). The communities with the highest proportion of commuters using a subway or elevated railway to get to work were Waldon with 32 percent (1,100), El Cerrito with 16 percent (1,900), and Orinda with 14 percent (1,100); all are in Contra Costa County. The cities with the highest proportion of workers commuting by railroad were Burlingame (San Mateo) with 5 percent (750) and San Mateo (San Mateo) with 3 percent (1,500). Nowhere in California did commuters taking public transportation outnumber those using motor vehicles.

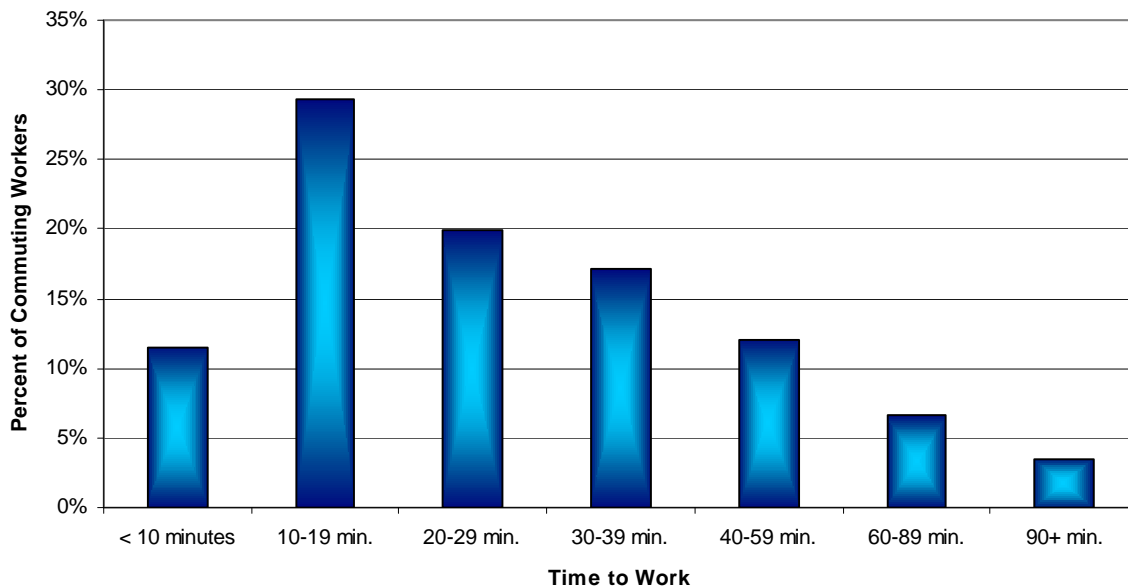
Three college towns had the highest proportions of workers commuting to work by bicycle; they were Stanford (Santa Clara) with 42 percent (2,400), Isla Vista (Santa Barbara) with 20 percent (1,600) and Davis (Yolo) with 14 percent (4,500). Stanford was the only place in California with more commuters using bicycles than motor vehicles.

The proportion of workers who did not work at home and who carpooled was 15 percent (2.1 million) in 2000, the same as in 1990. Of workers who carpooled in 2000, 74 percent rode in a two-person carpool, 16 percent in a three-person carpool, and 10 percent rode in four-or-more person carpools.

Workers who worked outside the home spent more than 387 million minutes (6.45 million hours) each day going to their place of work. The mean commute time was 28 minutes per worker, an increase of 3 minutes over the commute time for 1990. Forty-one percent of commuters had relatively short commutes to work of less than 20 minutes, but 10 percent of workers had commutes of an hour or more (see Figure 5.2).

Among cities, Los Banos was notable for having the highest proportion of workers with especially long commutes: 24 percent had a commute of 90 minutes or more. Despite the city of Los Angeles's reputation for long commutes, only 11 percent of its commuters spent more than an hour commuting compared with the state average of 10 percent.

FIGURE 5.2
Distribution of Travel Time to Work for
Workers (Age 16+) Who Worked Outside the Home: California 2000



The average time spent commuting to work was longer for persons using public transportation (48 minutes) than for those using motor vehicles or other forms of transportation (27 minutes). More than 57 percent of those taking public transportation needed at least an hour to get to work, while 58 percent of those using other transportation needed 45 minutes or less (see Table 5.4).

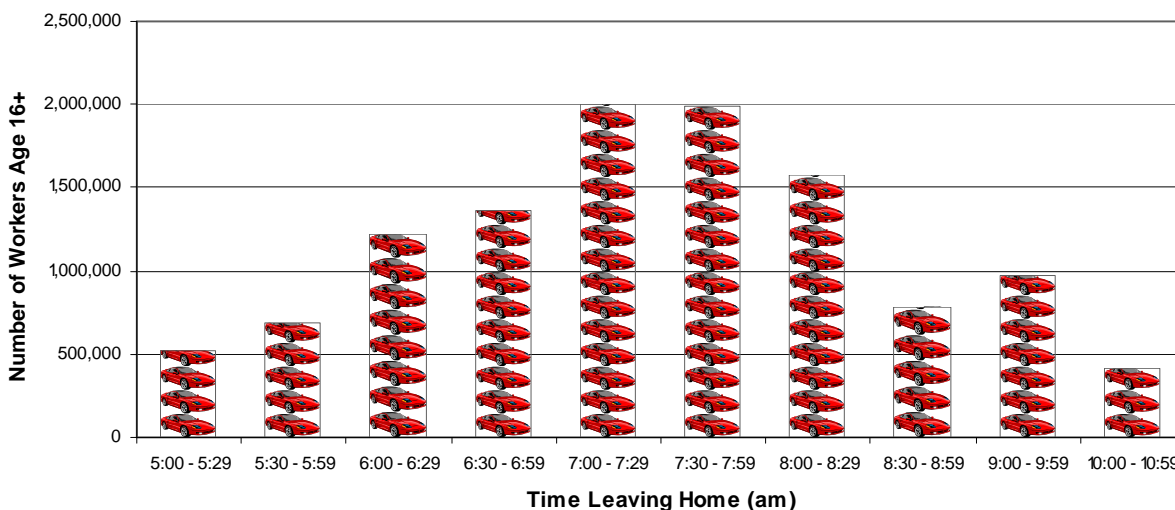
TABLE 5.4
Aggregate Commute Time by Form of Transportation: California 2000

<i>Commute Time</i>	<i>Public</i>		<i>Other</i>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
< 30 Minutes	2,820,455	8.0%	116,908,335	33.2%
30-44 Minutes	6,815,185	19.4%	87,961,815	25.0%
45-59 Minutes	5,463,550	15.5%	48,011,360	13.6%
60+ Minutes	20,073,730	57.1%	99,382,835	28.2%
Total	35,172,920	100.0%	352,264,345	100.0%
Mean Commute Time (Minutes):	48		27	

Mean commute time at the county level ranged from 13 minutes in Modoc and 15 minutes in Del Norte to more than 34 minutes in Contra Costa and Calaveras. The counties with the highest proportions of workers with commutes of more than an hour were San Benito (22 percent) and Contra Costa (20 percent). At 3 percent or less, Modoc and Del Norte had the smallest proportions of workers with long commutes.

Most people go to work in the morning and nearly 80 percent of all workers age 16 and over left sometime between 5 a.m. and 9:59 a.m. in 2000. However, the morning commute was fairly concentrated between the 6:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. period (see Figure 5.3). The most popular hour for commuting was 7:00-7:59 a.m., when nearly 29 percent of the commuters left to go to work; followed by the 6:00-6:59 a.m. hour, with 18 percent leaving during that period; and nearly 17 percent leaving during the 8:00-8:59 a.m. period.

FIGURE 5.3
The Commute: Time Workers (Age 16+) Left Home: California 2000



6. Employment:

By asking questions about employment status, the Census gathers information on both working and unemployed persons age 16 and over. Information on employment status provides a picture of both the workforce and, more broadly, our state's economy. Although census data indicate a definite increase in unemployment rates between 1990 and 2000, it should be remembered that employment conditions tend to fluctuate with economic cycles and that census figures really provide only a snapshot of labor-market conditions at a specific point in the cycle. Thus, for purposes of comparison over time, decennial census figures may not be ideal for comparing unemployment rates.¹³ Census figures are more suited for geographical and other types of cross-sectional comparisons.

Employment Status (P43, P47, P48, P150A-H, PCT35):

In 2000, the census divided the 25.6 million persons age 16 and over in California into those in the labor force—16 million, or 62 percent—and those who weren't—9.6 million, or 38 percent (see Table 6.1). The labor force was subdivided into the armed forces (149,000 persons) and the civilian labor force (15.8 million). The civilian labor force was further divided into the employed (14.7 million) and the unemployed¹⁴ (1.1 million).

TABLE 6.1
Persons (Age 16+) by Labor Force Status: California, 1990 and 2000

<i>Labor Force Status</i>	1990	2000	Difference	Percent Difference
Total:	22,786,281	25,596,144	2,809,863	12.3%
In labor force:	15,262,900	15,977,879	714,979	4.7%
In Armed Forces	270,089	148,677	-121,412	-45.0%
Civilian:	14,992,811	15,829,202	836,391	5.6%
Employed	13,996,309	14,718,928	722,619	5.2%
Unemployed	996,502	1,110,274	113,772	11.4%
Not in labor force	7,523,381	9,618,265	2,094,884	27.8%
Unemployment Rate	6.6%	7.0%	N/A	
Labor Force Participation Rate	67.0%	62.4%		

The total number of persons age 16 and over increased 12 percent from 1990 to 2000. However, those in the labor force increased by only about 5 percent while those not in the labor force increased 28 percent. The military base closings in California during the 1990s were reflected in the 45 percent drop in the number of persons in the state who were members of the armed forces in 2000.

¹³ The Current Population Survey, a monthly survey conducted jointly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Census Bureau, should be used when comparing unemployment trends over time and not the decennial census.

¹⁴ Unemployed persons were civilians age 16 and over who were: neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work;" were looking for a job within the last 4 weeks; and were available to start a job.

In addition to the workforce composition, two additional measures are commonly used to describe the working age population—the unemployment rate and the labor-force participation rate (LFPR). The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the number of unemployed persons by the total civilian labor force. On April 1, 2000, the unemployment rate was 7.0 percent, up from 6.6 percent in 1990. The labor-force participation rate was calculated by dividing the number of persons in the labor force by the total population age 16 and over. California's LFPR fell in 2000 to 62 percent from 67 percent in 1990.

Geographic differences in unemployment rates reflect regional differences in the labor market. The unemployment rate differed markedly by county, ranging from 3 percent in Marin to just over 14 percent in Mariposa. In general, the lowest unemployment rates were found in the counties surrounding the San Francisco Bay Area, the mountain counties along highways I-80 and U.S. 50, and the coastal counties surrounding Los Angeles County (but excluding that county itself) as shown in Figure 6.1. The highest unemployment rates were found in Trinity, Imperial, and the counties of the Central Valley south of Sacramento County.

In addition to geography, unemployment rates vary by other factors such as sex, age or race. When broken down by sex, the 2000 state unemployment rate was 6.8 percent for males and 7.3 percent for females (see Table 6.2).

TABLE 6.2
Persons (Age 16+) by Sex, Employment Status, and
Unemployment Rate: California, 1990 and 2000

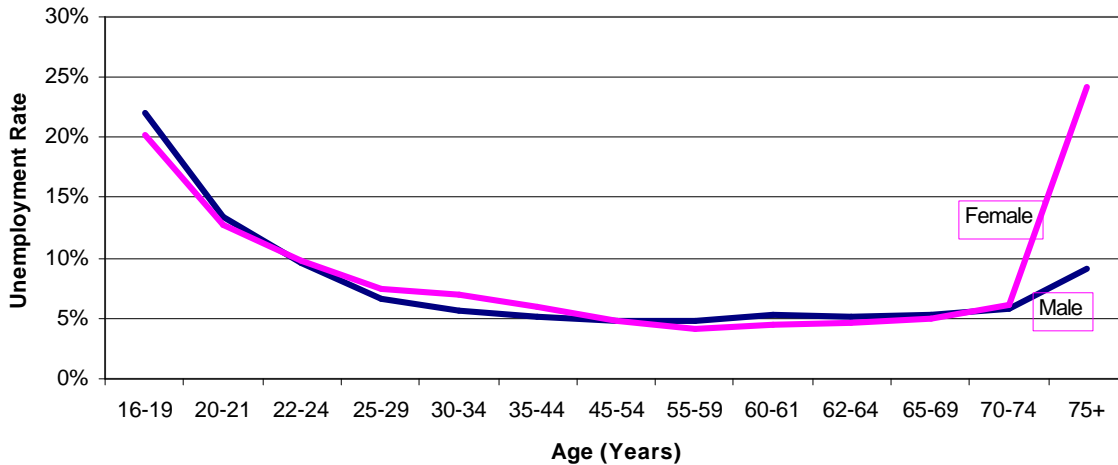
<i>Civilians 16+</i>	<i>April 1, 2000</i>			<i>Unemployment Rate</i>	
	Employed	Unemployed	Total	2000	1990
Male	8,045,350	587,862	8,633,212	6.8%	6.7%
Female	6,673,578	522,412	7,195,990	7.3%	6.6%
Total	14,718,928	1,110,274	15,829,202	7.0%	6.6%

Although unemployment rates for males and females in most California counties were similar, there were some noteworthy differences. In Modoc and Trinity counties, for example, male unemployment rates were over 9 percentage points higher than female rates. This was probably due to the high unemployment rates in timber-related industries in 2000.



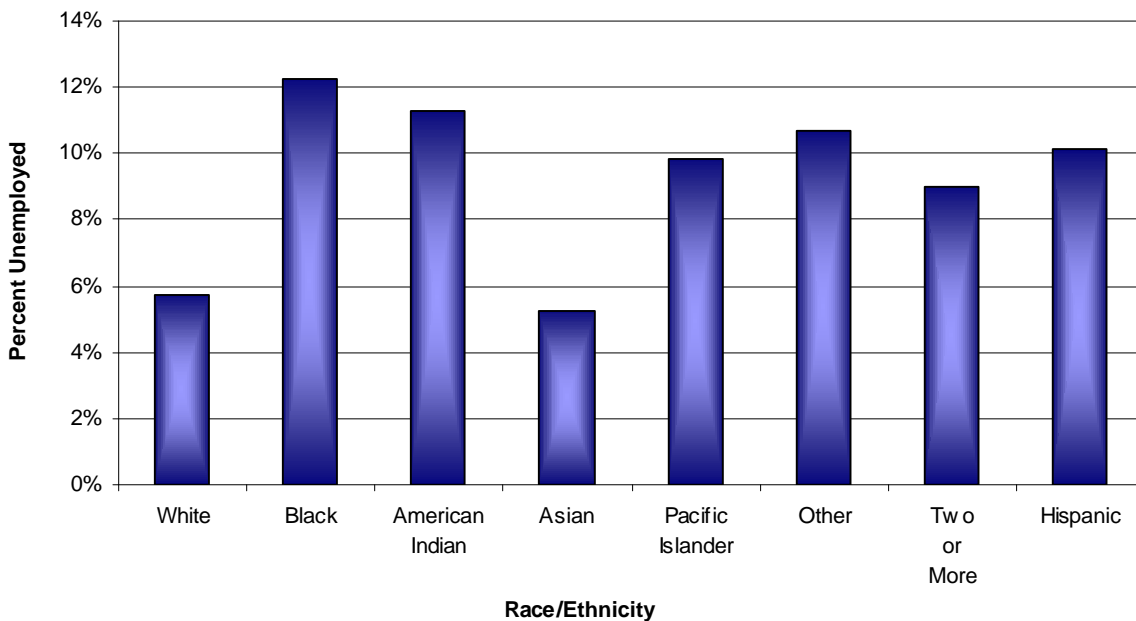
Unemployment rates varied by age. The group with the highest rate of unemployment was age 16 to 19 with a rate of over 20 percent for both males and females. Until age 74, unemployment rates for males and females were similar, although they varied somewhat. Between the ages of 22 and 74, both males and females had rates under 10 percent, with males having slightly lower rates from age 25 to 44 and females slightly lower rates from age 45 to 69. At age 75 and over, the female unemployment rate rose sharply compared to the male rate (see Figure 6.2). This is probably due, at least in part, to the higher mortality rate for males in this age group.

FIGURE 6.2
Unemployment Rates for Persons (Age 16+) by Age and Sex: California 2000



Unemployment rates also varied by race in 2000. Asians had the lowest unemployment rate at 5 percent, followed by Whites with 6 percent (see Figure 6.3). Blacks, at 12 percent, had the highest unemployment rate, followed by 11 percent for both American Indian/Alaska Natives and those in the Other Race category.¹⁵

FIGURE 6.3
Unemployment Rates for Persons (Age 16+) by Race/Ethnicity: California 2000



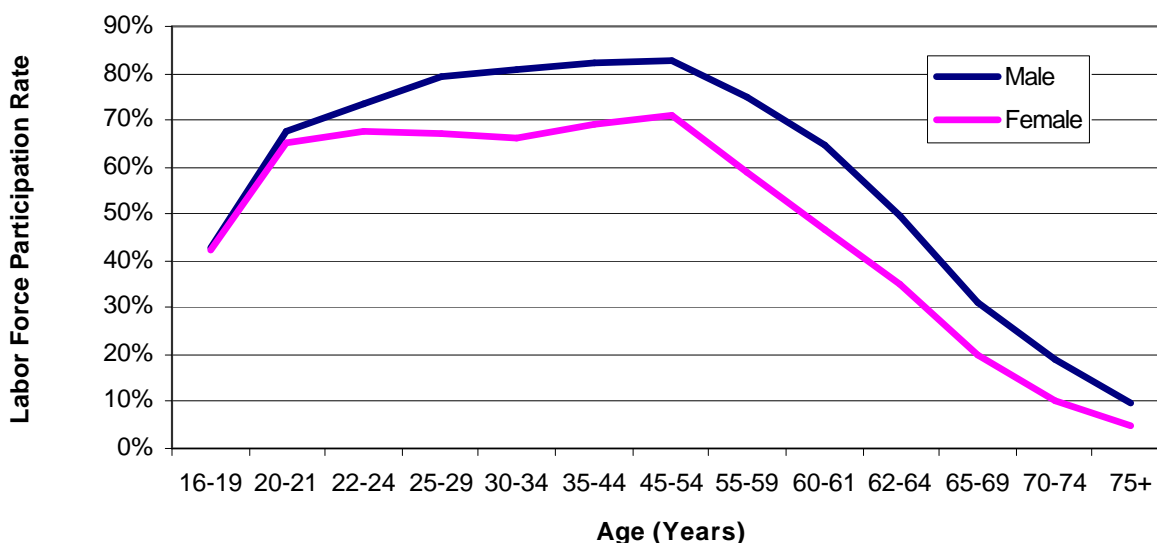
¹⁵ The "Other Race" category was made up predominantly of persons who were of Hispanic origin.

Labor-force participation rates (LFPR) vary throughout the life cycle and are affected by factors such as education, child-rearing, illness, and retirement. The overall participation rate in California at the time of the census in 2000 was 62 percent (see Table 6.1). Participation rates ranged from lows of 41 percent in Lassen County and 47 percent in Del Norte County to highs of 76 percent in Mono County and 69 percent in Alpine County (see Appendix 6.1).

Age also affects labor-force participation. From age 16 to 19, only about 43 percent of the population participated in the labor force because of the large proportion of students still in school. Labor-force participation rates peaked between the ages of 45 and 54: almost 77 percent of the population were in the labor force. Retirements reduced participation so that by age 65 to 69 only 25 percent were still in the labor force and by age 75 and over only about 7 percent were.

Labor-force participation rates varied by gender as well as by age. Participation rate patterns were similar for males and females between the ages of 16 to 21, after which the rates for females were lower than those for males (see Figure 6.4). The greatest disparity between male and female rates occurred between the ages of 60 and 61, when the male rate was 64 percent and the female rate 47 percent. Overall, the labor-force participation rate for males was 69 percent; for females it was 55 percent.

FIGURE 6.4
1999 Labor Force Participation Rates for Persons (Age 16+) by Age and Sex: California 2000



Civilian labor force participation rates (LFPR) varied by race as well as by geography, sex, and age as Table 6.3 shows. Pacific Islanders had the highest civilian labor force participation rate at 64 percent, followed by Whites at 63 percent and Hispanics at 61 percent. Blacks had the lowest rate, at 59 percent. Overall, the civilian LFPR for the state was 62 percent.

TABLE 6.3
Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates for Persons (Age 16+) by Race: California 2000

	Total	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Pacific Islander	Other	Two or More	Hispanic
Civilians Age 16+	25,447,467	15,767,524	1,598,873	224,377	2,907,469	80,428	3,804,275	1,064,521	7,280,333
Civilian Labor Force	15,829,202	9,915,109	944,116	137,174	1,772,097	51,792	2,342,323	666,591	4,405,365
Percent in Civilian Labor Force	62.2%	62.9%	59.0%	61.1%	60.9%	64.4%	61.6%	62.6%	60.5%

Approximately 17.4 million persons in California age 16 or older worked during 1999: 13.7 million (79 percent) worked full time¹⁶ and 3.7 million (21 percent) worked part time (see Table 6.4). Of persons who worked at all during the year, the proportion of men who worked full time (85 percent) was higher than that of women (70 percent). Females comprised 41 percent of full-time workers, although they represented 45 percent of the people who worked at all during 1999 and 51 percent of all persons age 16 and older.

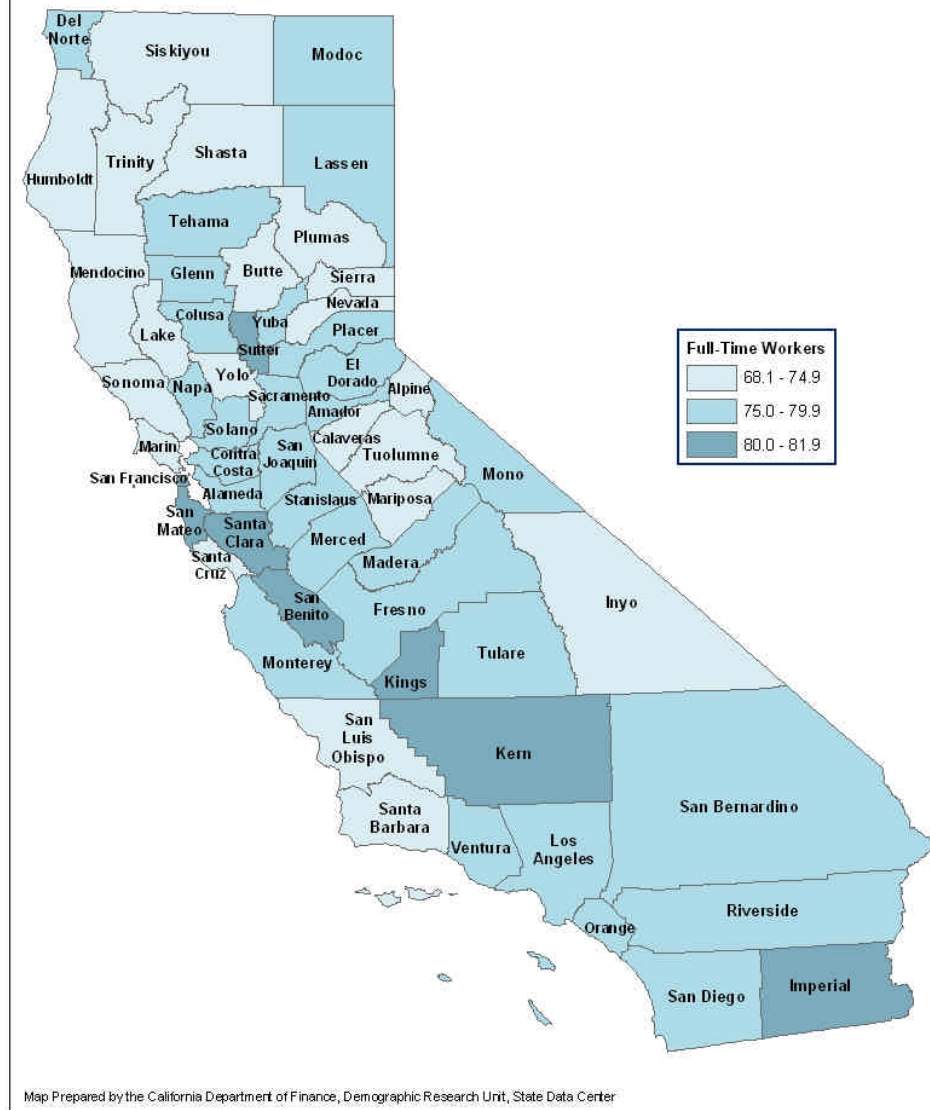
TABLE 6.4
Persons (Age 16+) by Sex and Full- or Part-Time Work Status: California 2000

<i>Work Status</i>	Male	Female	Total
Total Age 16+	12,597,735	12,998,409	25,596,144
Worked in 1999:	9,551,508	7,866,866	17,418,374
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	8,142,957	5,544,946	13,687,903
Usually worked 15 to 34 hours per week	1,103,486	1,872,714	2,976,200
Usually worked 1 to 14 hours per week	305,065	449,206	754,271
Did not work in 1999	3,046,227	5,131,543	8,177,770

Of persons who worked in 1999, the proportion of full-time workers among the counties ranged from 82 percent in Santa Clara and 81 percent in San Benito to 68 percent in Humboldt and Butte (see Figure 6.5).

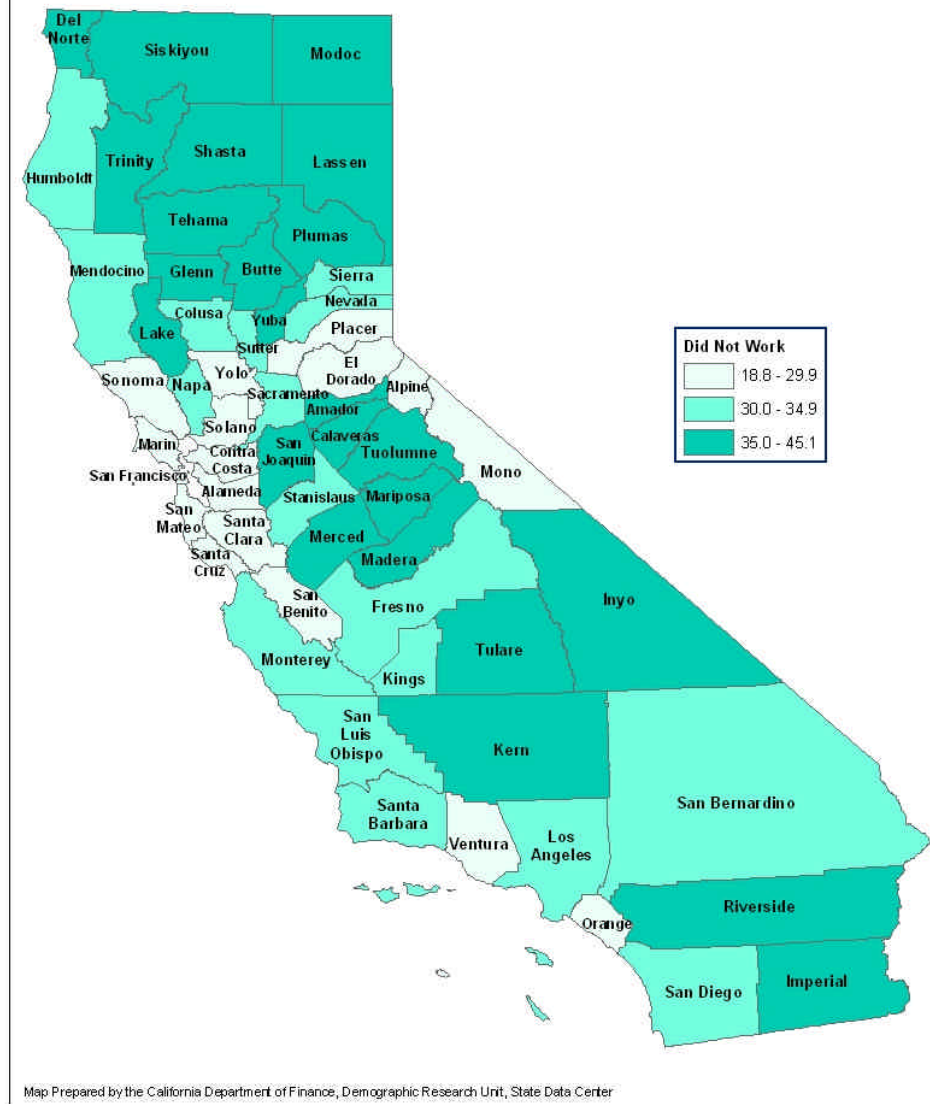
¹⁶ Full-time employment was considered as usually working 35 or more hours per week.

FIGURE 6.5
Percent of Full-Time Workers (Age 16+)
by County: California 2000



Nearly 8.2 million, or thirty-two percent of all persons age 16 and over, did not work in 1999. This varied by sex, however, with 24 percent of men and 39 percent of women not having worked. Sixty-three percent of all persons who did not work in 1999 were female. Among the counties, the proportion of those who did not work ranged from 45 percent in Lake and Del Norte, to 25 percent in Alpine and 19 percent in Mono (see Figure 6.6). A variety of factors, such as retirement, unemployment, and school attendance, may explain these disparities.

FIGURE 6.6
Percent of Workers (Age 16+)
Who Did Not Work in 1999 by County: California 2000



More than 17 million persons age 16 and over worked during 1999, of which 10.6 million (61 percent) worked year round¹⁷ and 6.8 million (39 percent) worked less than year round (see Table 6.5). Of the 10.6 million year-round workers, 9.3 million (88 percent) were full-time employees. Thirty-nine percent of the full-time, year-round workers were female. Men made up 59 percent of the 13.7 million persons who worked full time; women made up 62 percent of the 3.7 million part-time workers. Overall, 36 percent of those who worked in 1999 (45 percent of men and 28 percent of women) were full-time, year-round employees.

¹⁷ Year round was defined as 50-52 weeks per year. Vacation and sick leave were excluded from the definition of year-round employment.

TABLE 6.5
Persons (Age 16+) by Sex and Work Status
(Full Time, Part Time, and Year Round): California 2000

<i>Work Status</i>	Male	Female	Percent Female	Total
Total (Age 16+)	12,597,735	12,998,409	50.8%	25,596,144
Worked in 1999:	9,551,508	7,866,866	45.2%	17,418,374
Year round (50 to 52 Weeks):	6,169,238	4,492,432	42.1%	10,661,670
Full time	5,685,582	3,648,140	39.1%	9,333,722
Part time	483,656	844,292	63.6%	1,327,948
Less than 50 weeks:	3,382,270	3,374,434	49.9%	6,756,704
Full time	2,457,375	1,896,806	43.6%	4,354,181
Part time	924,895	1,477,628	61.5%	2,402,523

Three quarters of California's eight million families in 2000 were married-couple families. Twenty-five percent of married-couple families had one worker in the family, 49 percent had two workers, 15 percent had three or more workers, and 11 percent had none (see Table 6.6).

TABLE 6.6
Families by Family Type and Number of Workers (Age 16+): California 2000

<i>Workers</i>	Family Type				Total
	Married-Couple	Male Householder, no Wife Present	Female Householder, no Husband Present	Percent Female Householder, no Husband Present	
None	671,631	50,529	219,778	23.3%	941,938
1 Worker	1,511,211	313,692	726,559	28.5%	2,551,462
2 Workers:	2,909,141	160,435	337,388	9.9%	3,406,964
Husband and wife worked	2,610,022	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other*	299,119	NA	NA	NA	NA
3 or more Workers:	903,242	64,530	117,353	10.8%	1,085,125
Husband and wife worked	764,641	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other*	138,601	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	5,995,225	589,186	1,401,078	17.5%	7,985,489

*Tabulated only for married-couple families.

The two million families without a married couple had either a male householder with no wife present (about 600,000, or 30 percent) or a female householder with no husband present (1.4 million, or 70 percent). In families with a male householder and no wife present, 53 percent had one worker in the family, 27 percent had two workers, 11 percent had three or more workers, and 9 percent had none. For families with a female householder and no husband present, 52 percent had one worker, 24 percent had two workers, 8 percent had three or more workers, and 16 percent had none. Both types of families were fairly similar in their distributions of the number of workers and both were more likely to have one worker than two, in contrast to married couples.

Industry, Occupation, and Class of Worker (P49, P50, P51):

Census 2000 collected information on occupation and industry for the 14.7 million employed persons 16 and older in California. Table 6.7 presents the major industrial groups and the number of workers employed in each. More than 2.7 million persons (19 percent) were employed in educational, health, and social services, followed by 1.9 million persons (13 percent) in manufacturing, and 1.7 million persons (12 percent) in “professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services.” Agricultural industries employed fewer than 300,000 people.

TABLE 6.7
Employed Persons (Age 16+) by Sex and
Major Industrial Group: California 2000

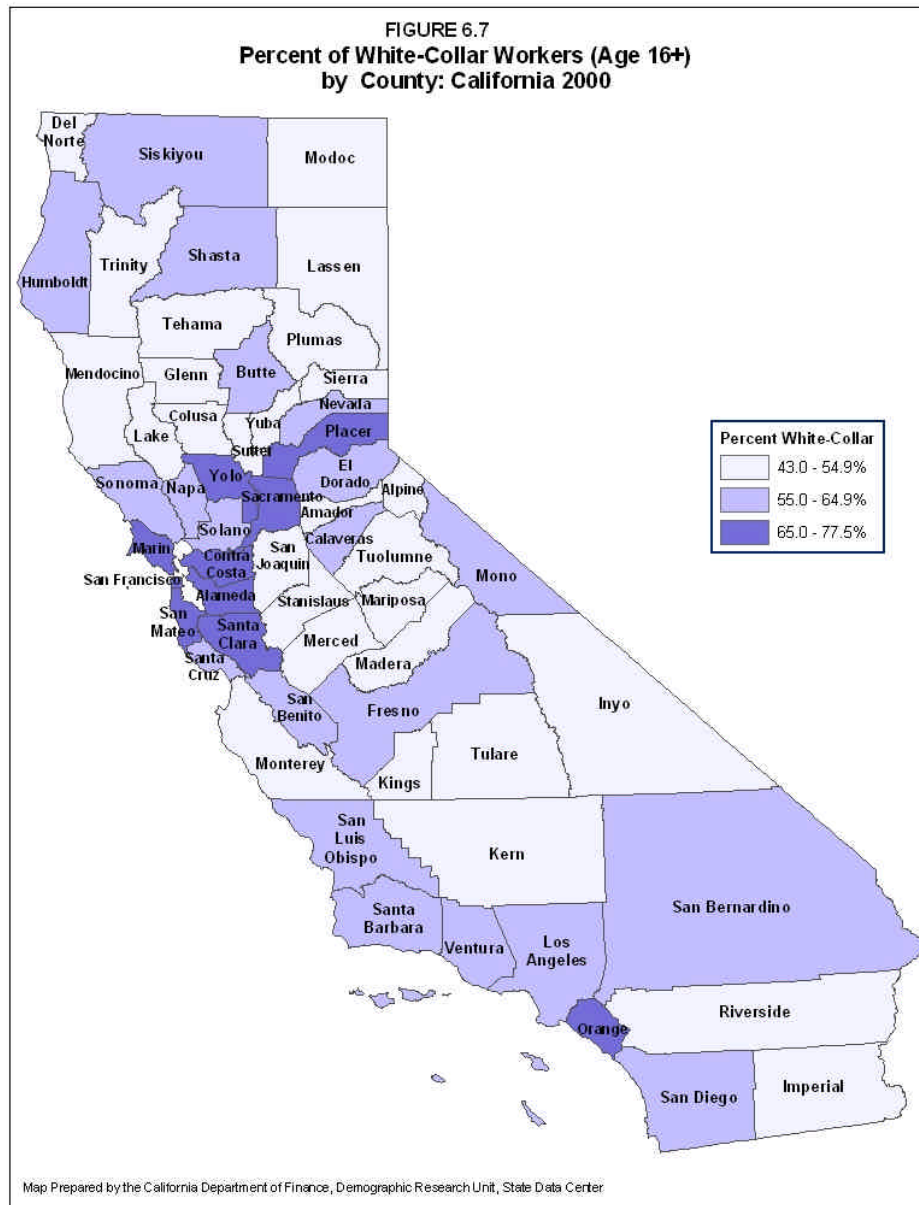
<i>Industrial Group</i>	Male	Female	Percent Female	Total
Employed Population Age 16 and Over	8,045,350	6,673,578	45.3%	14,718,928
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	221,256	61,461	21.7%	282,717
Construction	821,716	93,307	10.2%	915,023
Manufacturing	1,281,827	648,314	33.6%	1,930,141
Wholesale trade	401,441	194,868	32.7%	596,309
Retail trade	880,463	760,780	46.4%	1,641,243
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	508,914	180,473	26.2%	689,387
Information	336,941	240,522	41.7%	577,463
Finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing	454,002	562,914	55.4%	1,016,916
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	988,700	722,925	42.2%	1,711,625
Educational, health and social services	766,676	1,957,252	71.9%	2,723,928
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services	640,972	563,239	46.8%	1,204,211
Other services (except public administration)	380,519	380,635	50.0%	761,154
Public administration	361,923	306,888	45.9%	668,811

Of California’s 14.7 million workers, 45 percent were female; up from 44 percent in 1990. Major industries with the highest proportion of female workers were “educational, health and social services,” (72 percent), followed by “finance, insurance, real estate, and rental and leasing,” (55 percent). Construction, (10 percent), followed by “agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining,” (22 percent), had the lowest proportions of female workers.

Depending on how occupations are classified, there are literally thousands of different occupations within the economy. Using both function and industry, the Census Bureau aggregated all reported occupations into 33 different occupational categories. These can be aggregated into even larger groupings for some purposes, but the simplest and possibly most widely recognized occupational grouping is either “white-” or “blue-” collar¹⁸. California’s workforce was predominantly white-collar, with 63 percent of the employed civilian population so classified.

¹⁸ White-collar workers were those who work in the broad classifications of “Management, professional, and related occupations” and “Sales and office occupations.” Blue-collar worker classifications were “Service occupations,” “Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations,” and “Production, transportation, and material moving occupations.”

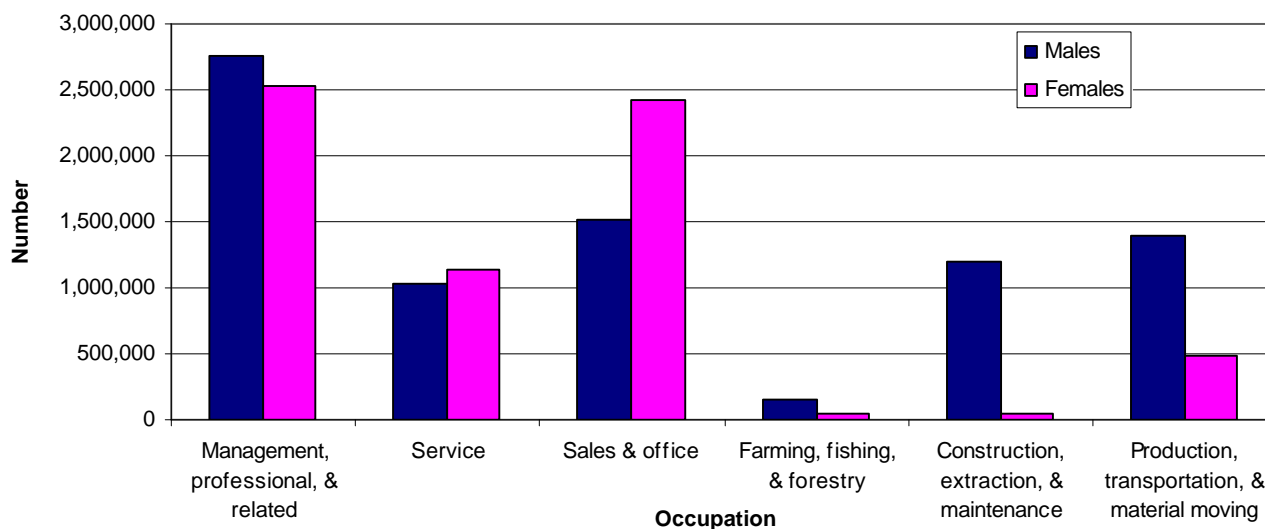
The San Francisco Bay area and the Sacramento region had the highest concentration of white-collar jobs in the northern region; Orange County was the only southern county with a high concentration of white-collar jobs. Marin County had the highest proportion of white-collar jobs in the state, 77 percent of jobs, while Colusa County had the lowest, only 44 percent (see Figure 6.7 and Appendix 6.2). Nine counties, on the other hand, had a predominately blue-collar workforce.



In white-collar jobs, women predominated; in blue-collar jobs, men did. Just a little over half, 53 percent, of male workers were white-collar workers, while nearly three-quarters of female workers had white-collar jobs. Although women made up 45 percent of the civilian labor force, they held 54 percent of all white-collar jobs and 31 percent of blue-collar jobs.

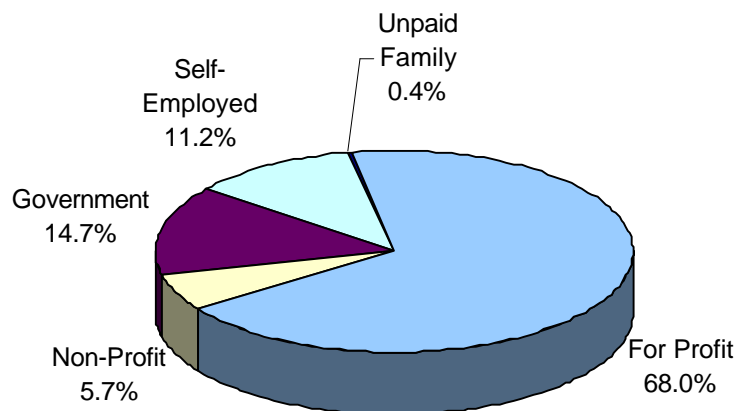
The simple white-/blue-collar classification of jobs masks the large variation between occupational groups by sex (see Figure 6.8). The occupational groupings with the highest percentage of women were healthcare support (85 percent); personal care and service (78 percent); office and administrative support (72 percent); and health technologists and technicians (72 percent). At the other end of the spectrum, the occupational grouping with the lowest percentage of women was construction workers, less than 3 percent (see Appendix 6.3).

FIGURE 6.8
Sex by Occupation for the Population (Age 16+): California 2000



In addition to industry or occupation, workers were tabulated according to their work classification: self-employed, government, non-profit, for profit, or unpaid family. Of the 14.7 million workers, 68 percent were employed by for-profit industries; 15 percent by local, state, or federal governments; 11 percent were self-employed; six percent worked in non-profit industries; and less than one-half of one percent were unpaid family workers (see Figure 6.9).

FIGURE 6.9
Distribution by Class of Worker for the Employed Civilian Population (Age 16+): California 2000



In 1990, self-employed workers represented 8 percent of all workers age 16 and over; by 2000 this proportion had risen to 11 percent. Marin County had the highest percentage of self-employed persons (23 percent), followed by Nevada County (20 percent). Sixty-four percent of self-employed persons in California were male and 36 percent were female.

About 15 percent of workers were government workers. The counties with the highest proportions of government employees in 2000 were Lassen (43 percent) and Del Norte (35 percent); the counties with the lowest proportions were Santa Clara (9 percent) and Marin (10 percent). Both Lassen and Del Norte counties have large prisons located within their borders. Sacramento County, where the state's capital is located, was ranked 15th, with 23 percent. Statewide, 44 percent of government workers were male and 56 percent were female.

The overall proportion of unpaid family workers was only 0.4 percent in California. Unpaid family workers were more likely to be female, but the difference between male and female rates was not as wide as is commonly perceived—57 percent female versus 43 percent male.

7. Education:

Education is mandatory for most children in California from the age of 6 onwards and most people spend at least 12 years in school. Education is the largest part of the state's budget and 795,000 teachers and instructors¹⁹ were employed in 2000.

Level of education was measured by the census in two ways—enrollment and attainment. Enrollment refers to whether or not a person was going to school and provides a snapshot of the number of persons age 3 and over attending school during April 2000. Census enrollment data may not necessarily be the same as those published by California public schools, which measure enrollment in October of each year. Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education a person had attained and was measured for persons age 25 and over, as most people have completed their education by that age.²⁰

Enrollment (P36, P147A-H, PCT23, PCT24):

Of the 32.4 million persons age 3 and over in California at the time of the census, 10.1 million—or 31 percent—were enrolled in school. Forty-eight percent of students (4.9 million) were enrolled in the primary grades (kindergarten through eighth grade), 21 percent (2.1 million) in secondary grades (9-12), and 25 percent (2.6 million) in postsecondary schools (see Table 7.1). In general, enrollment mirrors past births, with roughly 500,000 to 600,000 births for each year of enrollment.

TABLE 7.1
Number of Students (Age 3+) Enrolled by School Level: California 2000

<i>Level</i>	Total	Percent of Total
Nursery School	547,066	5.4%
Kindergarten	554,361	5.5%
Grades 1-4	2,220,623	21.9%
Grades 5-8	2,129,244	21.0%
Grades 9-12	2,122,098	20.9%
Undergraduate	2,116,277	20.9%
Graduate	440,321	4.3%
Total	10,129,990	100.0%

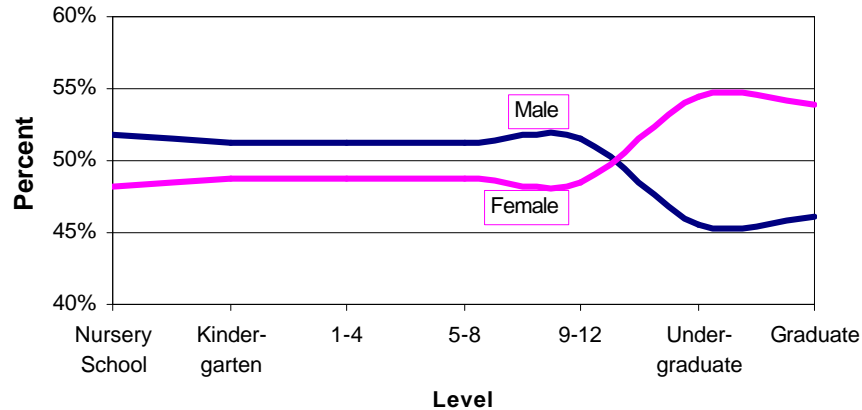
Enrollment by sex generally reflects the sex ratio of the population at each age or grade. From birth through early adulthood, males slightly outnumber females and their enrollment reflected this trend through high school (see Figure 7.1). For undergraduate and graduate levels, however, females made up a larger proportion of those enrolled. Female students outnumbered male students by almost 222,000, with 1,389,000 women versus 1,167,000 men enrolled in college or graduate school, a ratio of 84 male students for every 100 female students.

¹⁹ Includes occupational categories of "postsecondary teachers," "primary, secondary, and special education teachers," and "Other teachers, instructors, education, training, and library occupations." Source: Census 2000 California Summary File 4.

²⁰ The length of some advanced-degree programs make it unlikely that persons near the age of 25 could have completed them. As such, the age-specific attainment statistics as found in the tabulation for PCT29 for the age 25-29 cohort understate the number that will eventually complete the highest levels of education.

FIGURE 7.1
Proportion of Male/Female (Age 3+) Enrollment by Educational Level: California 2000

Totaled across all ages, enrollment was evenly balanced between the sexes (see Table 7.2). Prior



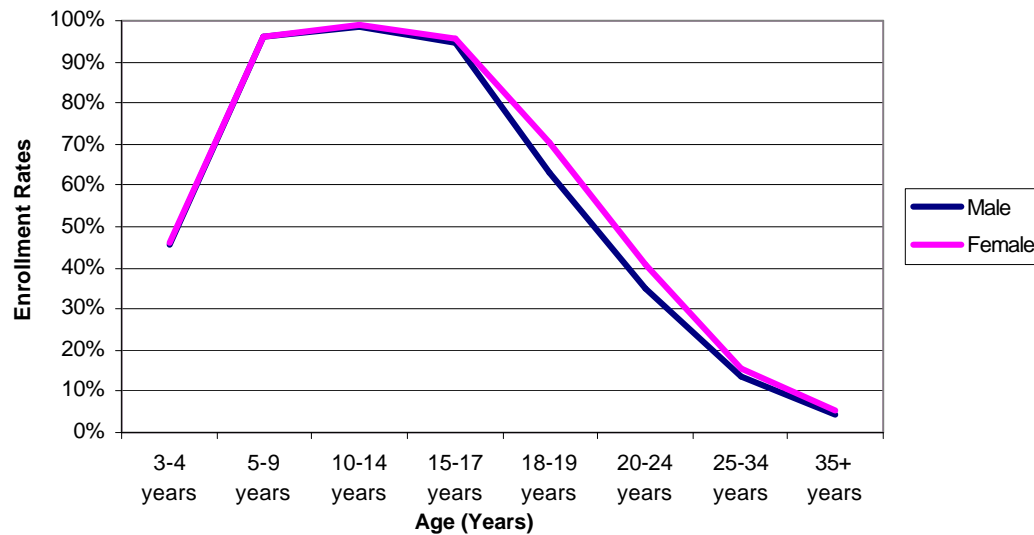
to age 18, slightly more males than females were enrolled at each age. However, for adults age 18 to 34, somewhat more females than males were enrolled. For age 35 and over, females predominated, making up 57 percent of the roughly 810,000 students in that age group. Seven percent of males and 9 percent of females who were enrolled in school were age 35 and over.

TABLE 7.2
Students (Age 3+) Enrolled by Age and Sex: California 2000

<i>Age (Years)</i>	Male	Female	Percent Female	Total
Total Enrolled in school:	5,059,627	5,070,363	50.1%	10,129,990
3 and 4	235,390	225,785	49.0%	461,175
5 to 9	1,349,601	1,288,287	48.8%	2,637,888
10 to 14	1,313,175	1,247,657	48.7%	2,560,832
15 to 17	698,203	660,449	48.6%	1,358,652
18 and 19	322,492	329,197	50.5%	651,689
20 to 24	433,525	461,303	51.6%	894,828
25 to 34	358,230	394,402	52.4%	752,632
35 and over	349,011	463,283	57.0%	812,294

Enrollment rates by age were similar for each sex up to age 18 (see Figure 7.2). For the adult ages, though, women had enrollment rates several percentage points higher than males.

FIGURE 7.2
Enrollment Rates for Persons (Age 3+) by Age and Sex: California 2000



Females made up 54 percent of the 2.6 million persons attending²¹ college or graduate school in 2000. By age, slightly less than half were age 18 to 24, just over a quarter were age 25 to 34, and another quarter were 35 or over (see Table 7.3).

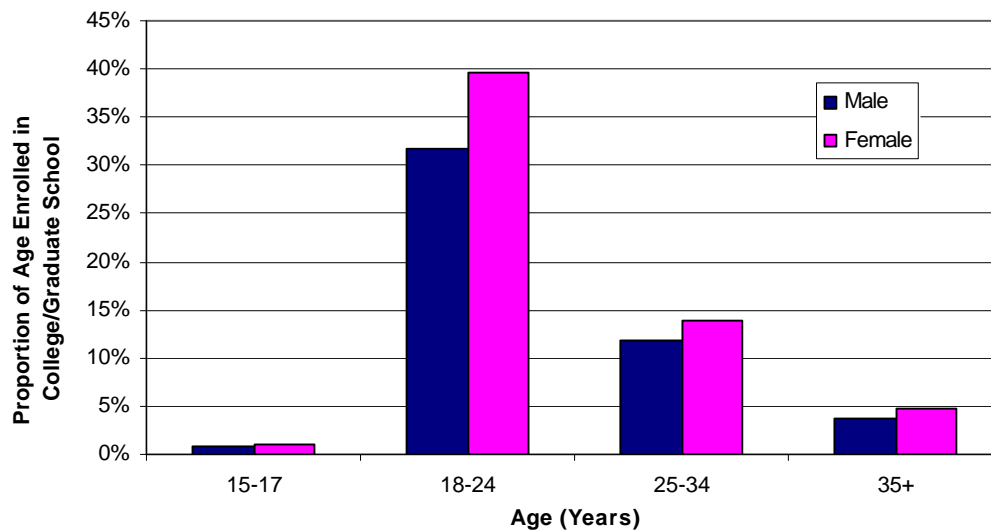
TABLE 7.3
Postsecondary Students (Age 15+) by Age and Sex: California 2000

<i>Age (Years)</i>	Male	Female	Percent Female	Total
Total Persons 15+	12,844,669	13,231,494	50.7%	26,076,163
Enrolled in college or graduate school:				
15 to 17	5,879	6,854	53.8%	12,733
18 to 24	553,809	632,907	53.3%	1,186,716
25 to 34	312,284	351,637	53.0%	663,921
35 and over	295,473	397,755	57.4%	693,228

At every age, rates of enrollment in college or graduate school were higher for women than for men (see Figure 7.3). In the prime college ages (18 to 24), three in 10 men and nearly four in 10 women were enrolled.

²¹ Attendance was tabulated by state of residence and not necessarily where the college was located.

FIGURE 7.3
College/Graduate School Enrollment as a Proportion of Age Group (Age15+): California 2000



The number of students enrolled in postsecondary institutions was influenced by the proximity to colleges and universities. Counties with the largest number enrolled in college (either undergraduate, graduate or professional school) were Los Angeles (730,000), San Diego (242,000) and Orange (231,000). However, the highest proportions of persons age 15 and over enrolled in college were in Yolo (23 percent), Butte (16 percent), and San Luis Obispo (15 percent) counties. The counties with the lowest proportion of persons enrolled in college, Modoc with 3 percent followed by Amador and Inyo each with 4 percent, had no postsecondary educational institutions within their boundaries. The counties with the highest proportions of college students had large universities within their borders (see Figure 7.4).

Places with the largest number of persons enrolled in college were the cities of Los Angeles (288,000), San Diego (134,000), and San Francisco (85,000). The City of Los Angeles alone accounted for 12 percent of the total postsecondary student enrollment in California. However, these high enrollment numbers did not translate into the highest proportions of college students. The places with the highest proportion of persons age 15 and over enrolled as an undergraduate or graduate student were Isla Vista (Santa Barbara) with 82 percent, Stanford (Santa Clara) with 79 percent, Angwin (Napa) and Davis (Yolo) with 42 percent each.

Enrollment encompasses persons enrolled in both public and private schools. Students in public schools accounted for 8.7 million (86 percent) of total enrollment and private schools accounted for the remaining 1.4 million (14 percent). However, the proportion enrolled in public and private schools varied by grade level (see Table 7.4).

FIGURE 7.4
Percent of Persons (Age 15+)
Enrolled in College by County: California 2000

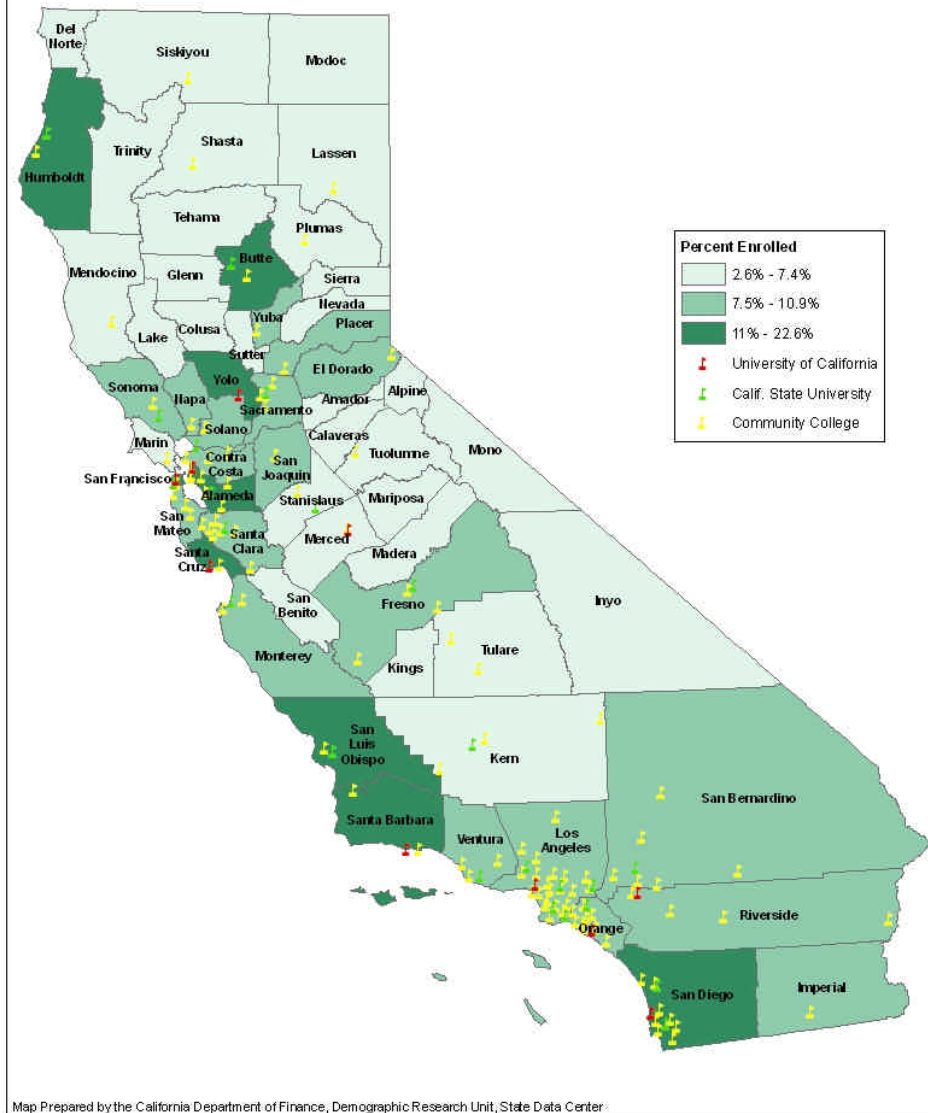
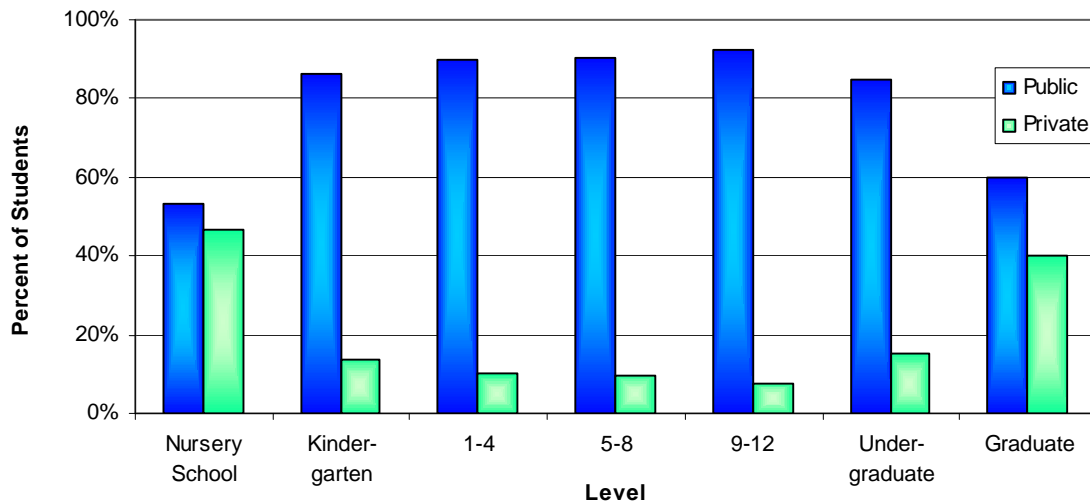


TABLE 7.4
Students (Age 3+) by Public and Private Enrollment and Grade Level: California 2000

	Public	Percent Public	Private	Percent Private	Total
Nursery School	292,647	53.5%	254,419	46.5%	547,066
Grades K-12	6,357,423	90.5%	668,903	9.5%	7,026,326
Undergraduate	1,789,756	84.6%	326,521	15.4%	2,116,277
Graduate	263,564	59.9%	176,757	40.1%	440,321
Total	8,703,390	85.9%	1,426,600	14.1%	10,129,990

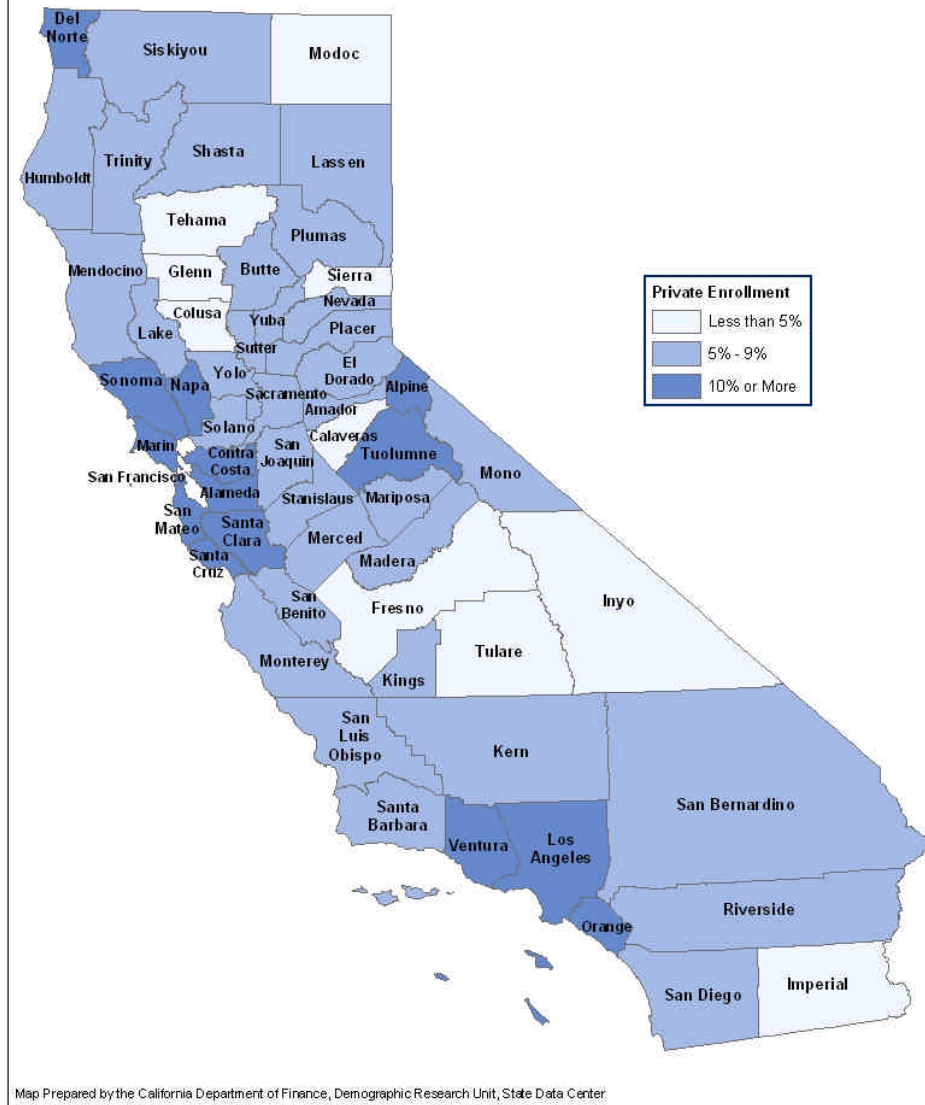
For grades kindergarten through the end of high school, public schools accounted for the bulk of student enrollment, ranging from 86 percent for kindergarten to 92 percent for high school (see Figure 7.5). At the opposite ends of the spectrum—nursery school and college—private schools played a much larger role. Nearly 47 percent of children going to preschool attended a private nursery school; for postsecondary education nearly one in five students attended a private institution. Private colleges and universities accounted for 15 percent of undergraduate enrollment and 40 percent of graduate enrollment.

FIGURE 7.5
Percent of Persons (Age 3+) by Public and Private Enrollment by
Educational Level: California 2000



Most parents choose to send their children to public school for grades kindergarten through 12. However, the proportion of parents who do so varies geographically (see Figure 7.6). Counties with the highest proportion of K-12 students enrolled in private schools were San Francisco (24 percent), Marin (19 percent), and San Mateo (18 percent). Of places with at least 1,000 persons, the highest proportion of students in grades K-12 enrolled in private schools were Sierra Madre (Los Angeles) with 67 percent, Ladera Heights (Los Angeles) with 56 percent, and Belvedere (Marin) with 54 percent.

FIGURE 7.6
Percent of Persons (Age 3+) Enrolled in Private K - 12 by County: California 2000



In addition to varying by geography, the proportion of students enrolled in private schools varied by race/ethnicity (see Table 7.5). Whites had the highest rate of private K-12 enrollment at 12 percent, followed by Asians at 11 percent. Persons in the Other Race category had the lowest rate of private school enrollment, 4 percent, followed by Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Hispanics, at 5 percent each.

TABLE 7.5
Persons (Age 3+) by Public/Private K-12 Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity: California 2000

Type	Total	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Pacific Islander	Other	Two or More	Hispanic
Public	6,357,423	3,189,098	480,630	71,968	608,453	27,599	1,538,099	441,576	2,871,855
Private	668,903	428,834	46,269	4,094	78,158	1,438	61,626	48,484	151,608
Public	90.5%	88.1%	91.2%	94.6%	88.6%	95.0%	96.1%	90.1%	95.0%
Private	9.5%	11.9%	8.8%	5.4%	11.4%	5.0%	3.9%	9.9%	5.0%

For all races/ethnicities, the proportion of students enrolled in private colleges and universities were substantially higher than for private K-12 schools (see Table 7.6). Statewide, 20 percent of students were enrolled in private education, compared to 10 percent of K-12 students. Asians and Whites had the highest proportions of private college enrollment at 21 percent each. The lowest private enrollment proportions were among students in the Other Race category (13 percent) as well as Native Americans (17 percent). Only 14 percent of Hispanic students were enrolled in private colleges and universities.

TABLE 7.6
Persons (Age 15+) by Public/Private College Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity: California 2000

<i>Type</i>	Total	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Pacific Islander	Other	Two or More	Hispanic
Public	2,053,320	1,127,011	150,480	17,788	357,827	7,032	277,733	115,449	527,988
Private	503,278	291,700	38,435	3,604	97,740	1,806	42,026	27,967	88,108
Public	80.3%	79.4%	79.7%	83.2%	78.5%	79.6%	86.9%	80.5%	85.7%
Private	19.7%	20.6%	20.3%	16.8%	21.5%	20.4%	13.1%	19.5%	14.3%

For both K-12 and college students, the distributions of public-school enrollment by race and educational level were similar for Whites, Blacks, Native Americans, Pacific Islanders, and students of Two or More races. The largest differences between the two distributions occurred for Hispanics, who accounted for 45 percent of K-12 enrollment but only 26 percent of postsecondary enrollment. Asians, on the other hand, accounted for 17 percent of public college enrollment and only 10 percent of K-12 enrollment (see Table 7.7).

TABLE 7.7
Distribution of Persons (Age 3+) by Public School Enrollment by Race/Ethnicity and Level of Education: California 2000

<i>Level</i>	Total	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Pacific Islander	Other	Two or More	Hispanic
K – 12	100.0%	50.2%	7.6%	1.1%	9.6%	0.4%	24.2%	6.9%	45.2%
College	100.0%	54.9%	7.3%	0.9%	17.4%	0.3%	13.5%	5.6%	25.7%

Educational Attainment (P37, P148A-H, PCT25):

A. Educational Attainment for Persons (Age 25+)

Educational attainment measures the amount of education achieved by persons and was tabulated for persons age 25 and over. In 2000, the total number of Californians in this age group was 21.3 million, or 63 percent of the total population. Nearly 1 in 4 of these persons had not completed a high school education, with half of those having less than an eighth grade education and half with an incomplete high-school education. Persons with only a high-school education²² made up 20 percent of the population age 25 and over while those with some college or higher education made up the remaining 57 percent (see Table 7.8).

²² Includes high school diploma or GED equivalent.

The distribution of educational attainment by sex was similar for both sexes. Only the Some College/AA Degree and the PhD/Professional categories had differences: females were more likely to have some college or an associate degree while males were more likely to have a PhD or professional degree.

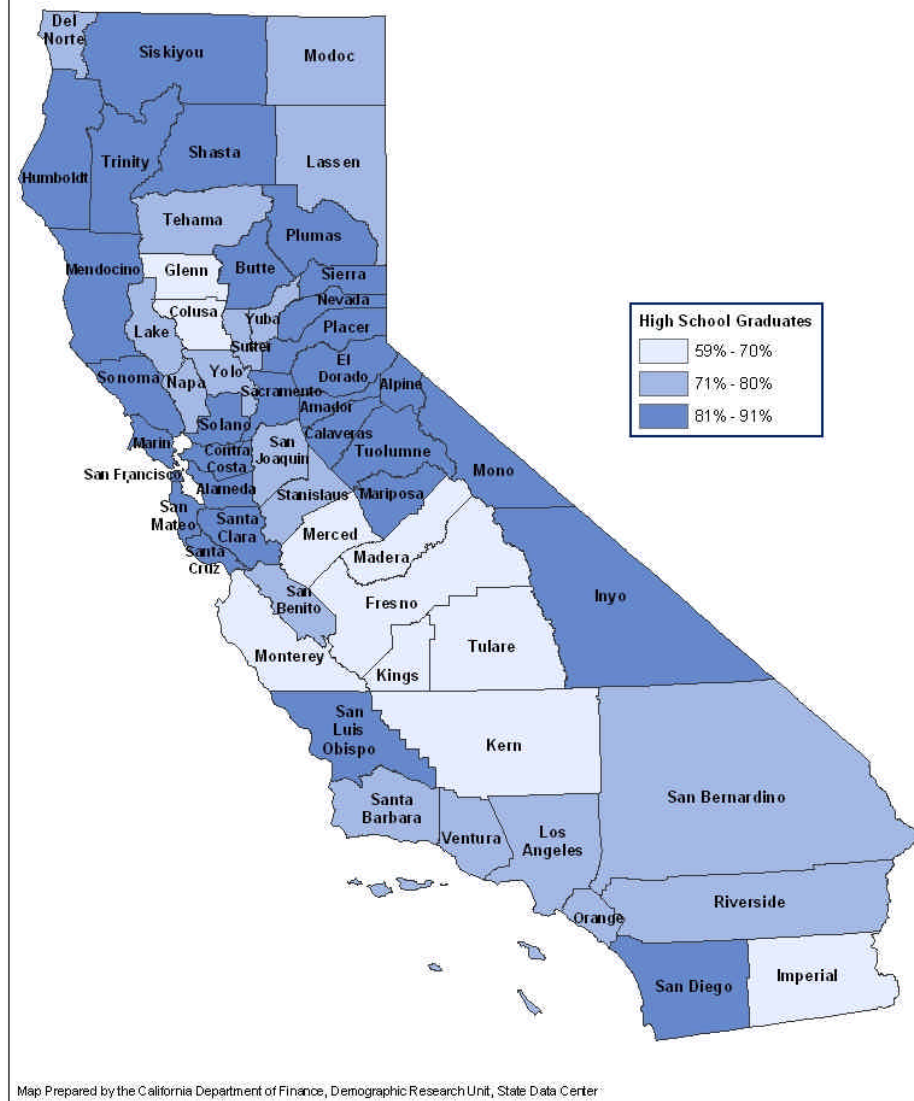
TABLE 7.8
Persons (Age 25+) by Sex and Educational Attainment: California 2000

<i>Level of Attainment</i>	Male	Female	Percent Female	Total
Total	10,356,757	10,942,143	51.4%	21,298,900
No Schooling	325,222	366,703	53.0%	691,925
Nursery-4th Grade	155,077	173,499	52.8%	328,576
5-6th Grade	416,213	434,078	51.1%	850,291
7-8th Grade	271,762	303,770	52.8%	575,532
9th Grade	248,190	262,361	51.4%	510,551
10th Grade	222,182	241,653	52.1%	463,835
11th Grade	257,022	266,582	50.9%	523,604
12th Grade, No Diploma	508,024	490,405	49.1%	998,429
HS Graduate	1,993,124	2,295,328	53.5%	4,288,452
Less than 1 Year of College	655,746	845,407	56.3%	1,501,153
1+ years of College, No Degree	1,640,803	1,737,380	51.4%	3,378,183
AA Degree	697,246	821,157	54.1%	1,518,403
BA/BS Degree	1,812,647	1,827,510	50.2%	3,640,157
MA/MS Degree	681,657	606,187	47.1%	1,287,844
Professional Degree	299,655	192,849	39.2%	492,504
PhD Degree	172,187	77,274	31.0%	249,461

Educational attainment levels for persons age 25 and over varied by geography. Among the 58 counties in California, Trinity and Nevada had the lowest proportion of persons age 25 and over with no schooling, 0.2 percent each, while Colusa had the highest (8 percent). For those without a high school diploma or equivalent, Imperial (35 percent) and Tulare (31 percent) had the highest proportions; Marin (8 percent) and Placer (9 percent) had the lowest. The proportion of persons with a high-school diploma was highest in Marin (91 percent) and lowest in Imperial (59 percent) as shown in Figure 7.7. In 2000, Marin also had the highest proportion of persons with a Bachelor's degree or higher (51 percent), while Imperial and Yuba counties had the lowest, with 10 percent each (see Appendix 7.1).

Variability in educational attainment was also observed across places. The places that had the highest proportion of persons age 25 and over with no schooling were in Eldridge (Sonoma) with 27 percent and Cutler (Tulare) with 23 percent. Inverness (Marin) with 100 percent, followed by Stanford (Santa Clara) and Belvedere (Marin), each with 99 percent, were the places with the highest proportion of their inhabitants holding a high-school diploma or higher.

FIGURE 7.7
Percent of Persons (Age 25+) with a
High School Diploma by County: California 2000



The places with the largest number of persons with PhDs were Los Angeles (23,900), San Diego (17,100), San Francisco (10,200), and San Jose (7,600). The places with the highest concentrations of persons age 25 and over with PhDs were Stanford (Santa Clara) with 186 PhDs per 1,000 persons; Davis (Yolo) with 115 PhDs; and Palo Alto (Santa Clara) with 113 PhDs. All three are home to large universities.

The racial/ethnic distribution of persons within an educational attainment category roughly mirrored the makeup of the population,²³ with the exception of the attainment levels at each end of the educational spectrum. Hispanics comprised 59 percent of those with less than a high school education, yet were only 26 percent of the population 25 and older. Of those with a Master's degree or above, Whites comprised 75 percent and Asians 16 percent, although they represented 64 percent and 11 percent of the population, respectively (see Tables 7.9 and 7.9a).

TABLE 7.9
Persons (Age 25+) by Educational Attainment and Race/Ethnicity: California 2000

<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	Less than High School Diploma	High School Graduate	Some College or AA Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree or Better	Total
Total	4,942,743	4,288,452	6,397,739	3,640,157	2,029,809	21,298,900
White	2,285,127	2,847,509	4,478,573	2,560,688	1,517,032	13,688,929
Black	259,342	321,978	522,533	152,066	76,882	1,332,801
American Indian	58,799	43,208	58,240	13,526	7,185	180,958
Asian	473,548	353,658	594,094	688,744	324,107	2,434,151
Pacific Islander	15,123	19,661	20,368	5,881	2,044	63,077
Two or More	232,653	168,312	245,887	108,620	55,587	811,059
Other	1,618,151	534,126	478,044	110,632	46,972	2,787,925
Hispanic	2,932,976	1,070,849	1,070,970	284,020	141,952	5,500,767

TABLE 7.9a
Percent of Persons (Age 25+) by Educational Attainment and Race/Ethnicity: California 2000

<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	Less than High School Diploma	High School Graduate	Some College or AA Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree or Better	Total
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White	46.2%	66.4%	70.0%	70.3%	74.7%	64.3%
Black	5.2%	7.5%	8.2%	4.2%	3.8%	6.3%
American Indian	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%
Asian	9.6%	8.2%	9.3%	18.9%	16.0%	11.4%
Pacific Islander	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%
Two or More	4.7%	3.9%	3.8%	3.0%	2.7%	3.8%
Other	32.7%	12.5%	7.5%	3.0%	2.3%	13.1%
Hispanic	59.3%	25.0%	16.7%	7.8%	7.0%	25.8%

From the perspective of the distribution of educational attainment within a race, Whites and Asians had the highest proportion of persons with Bachelor's or advanced degrees while over half of the Hispanics in California had not attained a high school diploma. For Hispanics, the most common educational attainment was less than eighth grade. In contrast, for Whites, Blacks, and American Indians, the most common level attained was Some College, No Degree while for Asians the most common level was a Bachelor's degree (see Table 7.10).

²³ The 2000 racial composition of California's population age 25 and over was 64 percent White, 6 percent Black, 1 percent American Indian, 11 percent Asian, 0.3 percent Pacific Islander, 13 percent Other, and 4 percent two or more races. Hispanics constituted 26 percent of the population.

TABLE 7.10
Distribution of Persons (Age 25+) by Educational Attainment and Race/Ethnicity: California 2000

<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	8th Grade or Less	Some High School, No Diploma	High School Graduate	Some College, No Degree	Associate Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree or Better	Total
Total	11.5%	11.7%	20.1%	22.9%	7.1%	17.1%	9.5%	100.0%
White	6.9%	9.8%	20.8%	25.2%	7.5%	18.7%	11.1%	100.0%
Black	4.4%	15.0%	24.2%	30.5%	8.7%	11.4%	5.8%	100.0%
American Indian	13.6%	18.9%	23.9%	25.2%	7.0%	7.5%	4.0%	100.0%
Asian	11.4%	8.1%	14.5%	16.4%	8.0%	28.3%	13.3%	100.0%
Pacific Islander	8.0%	15.9%	31.2%	24.8%	7.5%	9.3%	3.2%	100.0%
Other	36.4%	21.7%	19.2%	13.6%	3.6%	4.0%	1.7%	100.0%
Two or More	15.0%	13.7%	20.8%	23.3%	7.0%	13.4%	6.9%	100.0%
Hispanic	32.6%	20.8%	19.5%	15.3%	4.1%	5.2%	2.6%	100.0%

Compared with 1990, attainment of a Bachelor's degree or higher generally increased for all ethnic groups. The largest gains were for Asians/Pacific Islanders, whose percentage increased from 35 percent in 1990 to 42 percent in 2000 (see Table 7.11).

TABLE 7.11
Persons (Age 25+) with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher: California, 1990 and 2000

<i>Year</i>	<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>					
	White	Black	Native American	Asian	Pacific Islander	Hispanic
1990	25%	15%	11%	35%	11%	7%
2000	30%	17%	11%	42%	13%	8%

Educational attainment varied considerably among racial/ethnic groups when nativity and citizenship status were taken into account (see Tables 7.12a, b, and c). Overall, only 13 percent of United States natives had attained less than a high school education compared to 31 percent of naturalized citizens and 55 percent of noncitizens. Of those who had attained a Bachelor's degree or higher, 29 percent were U.S. natives, 27 percent were naturalized citizens, and 16 percent were noncitizens.

With few exceptions, U.S. natives across race/ethnic categories had higher educational attainment rates than did naturalized persons or noncitizens; moreover, naturalized citizens had higher rates than noncitizens.

TABLE 7.12a
Percent of United States Natives (Age 25+) by Educational Attainment and
Race/Ethnicity: California 2000

<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	Less than High School Diploma	High School Graduate	Some College or AA Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree or Better	Total
Total	12.9%	22.2%	35.7%	18.9%	10.4%	14,304,298
White	10.8%	21.6%	35.6%	20.4%	11.6%	11,239,338
Black	19.2%	24.6%	39.7%	11.0%	5.4%	1,244,480
American Indian	24.7%	26.1%	36.6%	8.3%	4.4%	147,432
Asian	7.5%	14.7%	30.0%	33.1%	14.8%	376,756
Pacific Islander	18.1%	31.6%	35.7%	10.8%	3.8%	40,063
Two or More	15.7%	22.8%	39.6%	14.8%	7.1%	445,915
Other	31.1%	28.6%	30.5%	7.2%	2.5%	810,314
Hispanic	28.0%	26.9%	32.6%	8.9%	3.8%	1,917,304

TABLE 7.12b
Percent of Naturalized Citizens (Age 25+) by Educational Attainment and
Race/Ethnicity: California 2000

<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	Less than High School Diploma	High School Graduate	Some College or AA Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree or Better	Total
Total	31.4%	16.8%	24.4%	17.8%	9.6%	3,161,566
White	32.0%	18.6%	25.1%	13.5%	10.8%	1,111,063
Black	16.1%	17.0%	34.9%	19.1%	12.9%	42,279
American Indian	54.6%	16.2%	20.1%	5.7%	3.4%	10,648
Asian	19.1%	13.8%	26.3%	28.6%	12.3%	1,234,545
Pacific Islander	28.6%	32.1%	28.5%	8.2%	2.6%	11,000
Two or More	32.5%	20.0%	24.1%	15.1%	8.3%	162,917
Other	56.5%	18.6%	18.6%	4.3%	2.0%	589,114
Hispanic	54.0%	18.2%	19.7%	5.2%	2.9%	1,138,976

TABLE 7.12c
Percent of Noncitizens (Age 25+) by Educational Attainment and Race/Ethnicity: California 2000

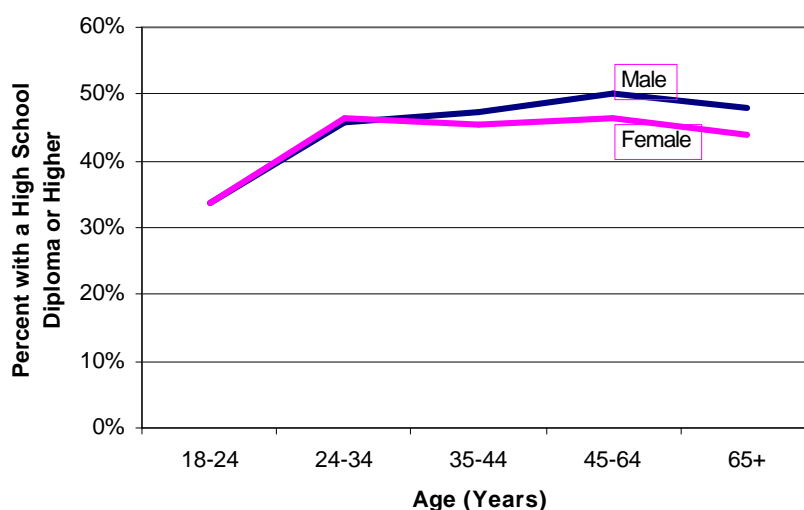
<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	Less than High School Diploma	High School Graduate	Some College or AA Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree or Better	Total
Total	54.8%	15.2%	13.7%	9.9%	6.4%	3,833,036
White	53.3%	16.0%	14.7%	8.6%	7.4%	1,338,528
Black	28.3%	18.6%	29.2%	14.7%	9.1%	46,042
American Indian	72.7%	13.4%	9.6%	2.7%	1.6%	22,878
Asian	25.4%	15.6%	19.1%	25.7%	14.3%	822,850
Pacific Islander	39.2%	28.8%	24.5%	5.6%	1.9%	12,014
Two or More	54.1%	17.0%	14.8%	9.0%	5.1%	202,227
Other	74.4%	13.9%	8.7%	1.9%	1.1%	1,388,497
Hispanic	72.9%	14.3%	9.1%	2.3%	1.5%	2,444,487

B. Educational Attainment for Persons (Age 18+)

The census also obtained information on educational attainment from persons age 18 and over in California in 2000. This population numbered over 24.6 million, of which 49 percent were male and 51 percent female.

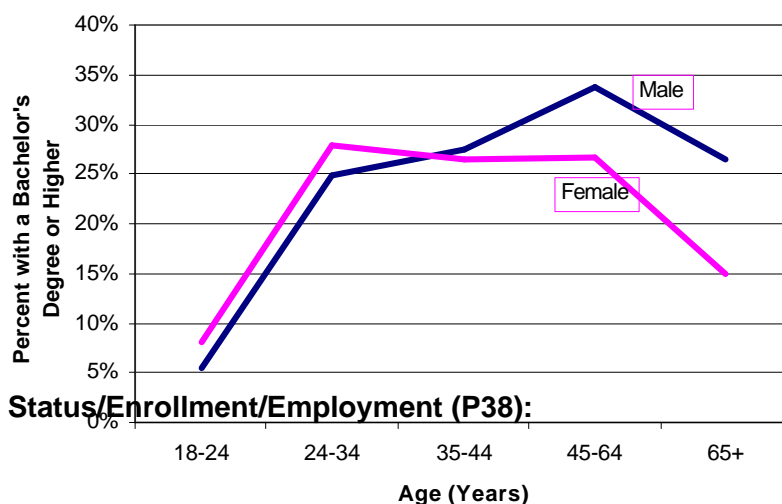
Prior to age 35, the proportion of persons who had achieved a high school diploma or higher was the same for both males and females (see Figure 7.8). From age 35 to 45, however, educational attainment for males was slightly higher than that of females—47 percent of males had at least a high school diploma compared to 45 percent of females. From age 45 onward, the difference was relatively constant, with the male attainment level 4 percentage points above that of females.

FIGURE 7.8
Percent of Persons (Age 18+) with a High School Diploma by Age and Sex: California 2000



In contrast to high school educational attainment, female rates of attainment of a Bachelor's degree or better were higher than male rates at the younger age groups and lower than male rates at the older age groups (see Figure 7.9). Between age 45 and 64, 34 percent of males and 27 percent of females had a college degree. For persons 65 years and older, 26 percent of males and 15 percent of females had college degrees.

FIGURE 7.9
Percent of Persons (Age 18+) with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher by Age and Sex: California 2000



Armed Forces Status/Enrollment/Employment (P38):

The census offered an opportunity to examine the decisions of teenagers age 16 to 19 as they chose their career paths. These decisions can be divided into three categories: entering the civilian labor force, continuing their education, or joining the armed forces.

Of the approximately 1.9 million persons between the ages of 16 and 19 in California, just over 15,000—less than one percent—were in the armed forces. Of the more than 99 percent who were civilians, 1.5 million (more than 80 percent) were enrolled in school (see Table 7.12).

TABLE 7.12
Persons (Age 16-19) by Armed Forces Status and Enrollment Status: California 2000

	Armed Forces		Civilians		Total	
	Enrolled	Not Enrolled	Enrolled	Not Enrolled	Enrolled	Not Enrolled
Number	1,675	13,399	1,539,152	371,253	1,540,827	384,652
Percent of Class	11.1%	88.9%	80.6%	19.4%	80.0%	20.0%

The unemployment rate for civilians age 16 to 19 was 21 percent and their labor force participation rate was 43 percent. Not surprisingly, those enrolled in school had a lower labor force participation rate than those not enrolled. For those not in school, having a high school diploma both increased their labor force participation rate and decreased their unemployment rate. Although almost 88 percent of those who were not in the labor force were enrolled in school, 8 percent of those not in the labor force were also neither in school nor high school graduates (see Table 7.13). Of the 371,000 civilians not enrolled in school, 176,500 (47 percent) were high school graduates and 131,000 (35 percent) were not in the labor force.

TABLE 7.13
Persons (Age 16-19, Civilian) by Employment Status, Enrollment Status, and High School Diploma Status: California 2000

<i>Employment Status</i>	Total	Enrolled in School	Not Enrolled in School		
			Total Not Enrolled	HS Graduate	Not HS Graduate
Employed	648,493	460,517	187,976	104,689	83,287
Unemployed	174,391	122,425	51,966	23,855	28,111
Not in Labor Force	1,087,521	956,210	131,311	47,989	83,322
Total	1,910,405	1,539,152	371,253	176,533	194,720
Unemployment Rate	21.2%	21.0%	21.7%	18.6%	25.2%
LF Participation Rate	43.1%	37.9%	64.6%	72.8%	57.2%

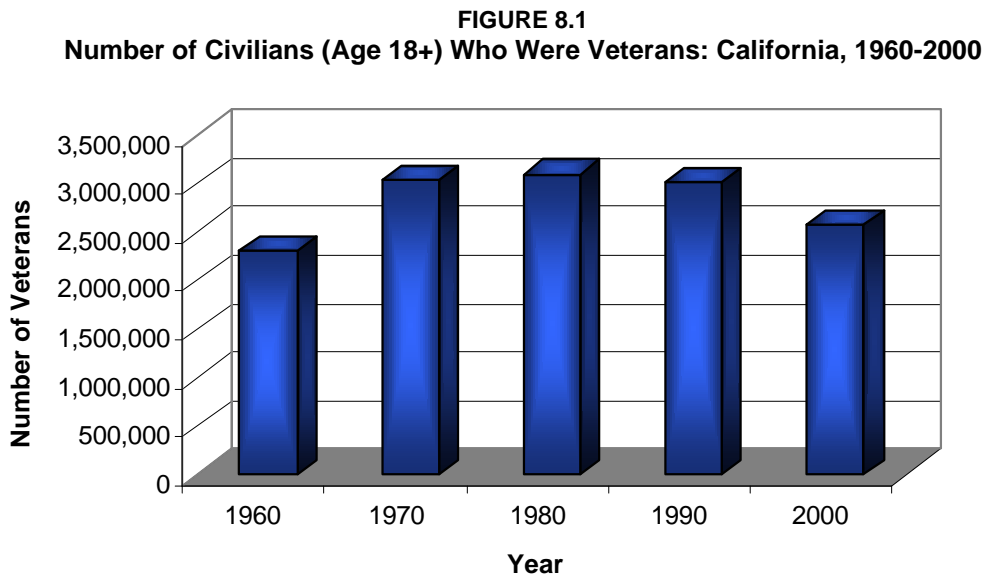
Among counties, Yolo had the highest proportion of civilians age 16 to 19 enrolled in school with 88 percent, followed closely by Butte with slightly less than 88 percent and San Luis Obispo with 87 percent. All three have colleges located within their borders. The counties with the lowest proportions enrolled in school were Alpine (56 percent) and Mono (66 percent).

8. Veteran Status:

The U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs uses census data to measure veterans' needs and to plan assistance programs for veterans in areas such as education, health care, and employment.

Veteran Status (P39, P40, PCT66A-H):

Census 2000 was the first census since the Census Bureau began tabulating veteran status in 1960 in which the number of veterans in the state dropped to significantly below three million (see Figure 8.1). In 2000, the number of veterans dropped to 2,569,000 or 10 percent of the civilian population age 18 and over. Age had taken its toll: the number of World War II veterans declined from about 949,000 in 1990 to slightly over 577,000 in 2000.



Los Angeles County had the largest number of veterans (510,700), followed by San Diego County (292,000). The counties with the highest concentrations of veterans per 1,000 population age 18 and over were Calaveras (162), Mariposa (160) and Trinity (159). Of places with more than 1,000 persons, the highest concentrations of veterans were in Yountville (Napa) with 366 veterans per 1,000 population and California City (Kern) with 292. Yountville has a veteran's home.

Military base closings in California reduced the number of persons actively serving within the state. In 1990, 270,000 were serving in the armed forces; in 2000, the number dropped 45 percent to 148,000. The counties with the largest losses were San Diego (down 24,000), Monterey (down 17,000), and Los Angeles (down 15,000). Of the counties with at least 500 persons in the armed forces in 1990, the largest percentage losses were in Merced (99.6 percent), San Francisco (95 percent), and Alameda (89 percent) as shown in Appendix 8.1.

Places with large numbers of persons in the armed forces tended to either be military bases or have bases nearby. The 15 places with the largest numbers of persons in the armed forces accounted for 57 percent of the state's total (see Table 8.1). San Diego County contained eight of the top 15 places.

TABLE 8.1
Persons (Age 18+) in the Armed Forces by Place, Top 15 Places: California 2000

<i>Place</i>	County	Number	Percent
Total in Armed Forces		148,244	
San Diego city	San Diego	36,254	24.5%
Coronado city	San Diego	6,748	4.6%
Twentynine Palms Base CDP	San Bernardino	5,957	4.0%
Camp Pendleton North CDP	San Diego	5,008	3.4%
Fairfield city	Solano	4,554	3.1%
Oceanside city	San Diego	4,242	2.9%
Chula Vista city	San Diego	3,379	2.3%
Camp Pendleton South CDP	San Diego	3,323	2.2%
Monterey city	Monterey	3,191	2.2%
National City city	San Diego	2,887	1.9%
Edwards AFB CDP	Kern	1,960	1.3%
Lemoore Station CDP	Kings	1,934	1.3%
Vandenberg AFB CDP	Santa Barbara	1,837	1.2%
Twentynine Palms city	San Bernardino	1,764	1.2%
El Cajon city	San Diego	1,743	1.2%
Top 15 Places Total		84,781	57.2%

In 2000, California had 2.4 million male veterans and about 166,000 female veterans. Of male veterans, 38 percent were over age 65 in 2000, up from 25 percent in 1990. The proportion of female veterans over age 65 decreased over the decade from 30 percent to 28 percent (see Table 8.2). The decline in the proportion of female veterans over age 65 was due to the number of female veterans age 18 to 64 increasing at a faster rate than those in the older age group. Although the number of veterans age 65 and over increased over the period for both sexes, the number of veterans age 18 to 64 increased for females by 14,000 but fell for males by 650,000.

TABLE 8.2
Veterans (Age 18+) by Age Group* and Sex: California, 1990–2000

<i>Year</i>	Male		Female		Total	
	18-64	65+	18-64	65+	18-64	65+
1990	2,148,159	702,767	105,877	45,102	2,254,036	747,869
2000	1,498,398	904,612	119,926	46,404	1,618,324	951,016

*In 1990, the younger age group was 16 to 64.

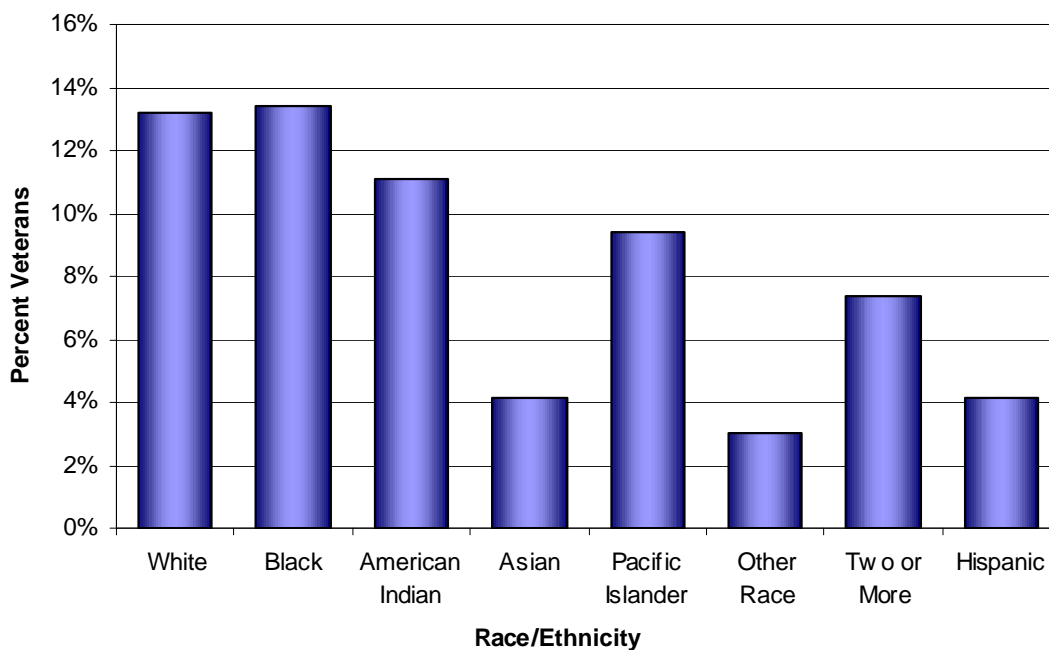
Of the 2,569,300 veterans in the state, 11 percent (278,000) served in August 1990 or later (includes Persian Gulf War service). Veterans who served during the Vietnam era accounted for 32 percent (831,700) of all of California's veterans. Those who served during World War II made up 22 percent (577,000); those who served during the Korean War made up 16 percent (403,300).²⁴

In 2000, 10 percent of California's civilian population age 18 and over were veterans. The proportion varied by race/ethnic groups: Blacks and Whites had the highest proportion of veterans with 13 percent each. The Other Race category had the lowest percentage of veterans (3 percent) followed by Hispanics and Asians with 4 percent each (see Figure 8.2). One reason for the relatively low proportions of Hispanic and Asian veterans was the high number of recent immigrants in those two categories. In addition, Hispanics and those in the Other Race category tended to be younger and therefore had not had time to become veterans. Overall, Whites made up the majority of veterans, 79 percent of the total, followed by Blacks at 8 percent (see Table 8.3). Hispanics, who can be of any race, made up 11 percent of all veterans.

TABLE 8.3
Veterans (Age 18+) by Race/Ethnicity: California 2000

Total	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Pacific Islander	Other Race	Two or More	Hispanic
2,569,340	2,031,355	208,120	24,040	116,642	7,237	107,946	74,000	285,487
100.0%	79.1%	8.1%	0.9%	4.5%	0.3%	4.2%	2.9%	11.1%

FIGURE 8.2
Percent of the Civilian Population (Age 18+)
Who Were Veterans by Race/Ethnicity: California 2000



²⁴ Service may overlap, these categories were not mutually exclusive. Moreover, the Census Bureau tabulates only when veterans served, not where they actually served.

9. Disability:

The Census Bureau collected data on disability status by using two multipart questions that allowed tabulation of persons by age and sex according to six types of disabilities and their combinations:

- The first question, in two parts, asked whether a person had a “long-lasting” condition, defined as “blindness, deafness, or a severe vision or hearing impairment,” or a “condition that substantially limits one or more basic physical activities,” such as walking, reaching, or carrying. The answers were tabulated accordingly as sensory or physical disabilities.
- The second question, in four parts, asked whether a person had certain difficulties due to a “physical, mental, or emotional condition lasting 6 months or more.” These difficulties were related to “learning, remembering, or concentrating;” “dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home;” “going outside the home alone to shop or to visit a doctor’s office;” and “working at a job or business;” and were tabulated as mental, self-care, going outside the home, and employment disabilities.

None of the descriptions of these disabilities was diagnostic in any medical sense. The descriptions were subjective and a person could have a single medical problem corresponding to more than one disability. This lack of specificity is an advantage since it should reduce under reporting for the described conditions. However, the tables presented apply to only the non-institutionalized population and not to the population as a whole. Since people with certain disabilities often live in institutions, census tabulations of persons with disabilities were not representative of the whole population and reflect only the disabilities of people age 5 and over living outside institutions.

Only mental, physical, and sensory disabilities are treated here. These three types of disabilities are essentially personal characteristics and not measures of disability related to specific subjective tasks or functions.

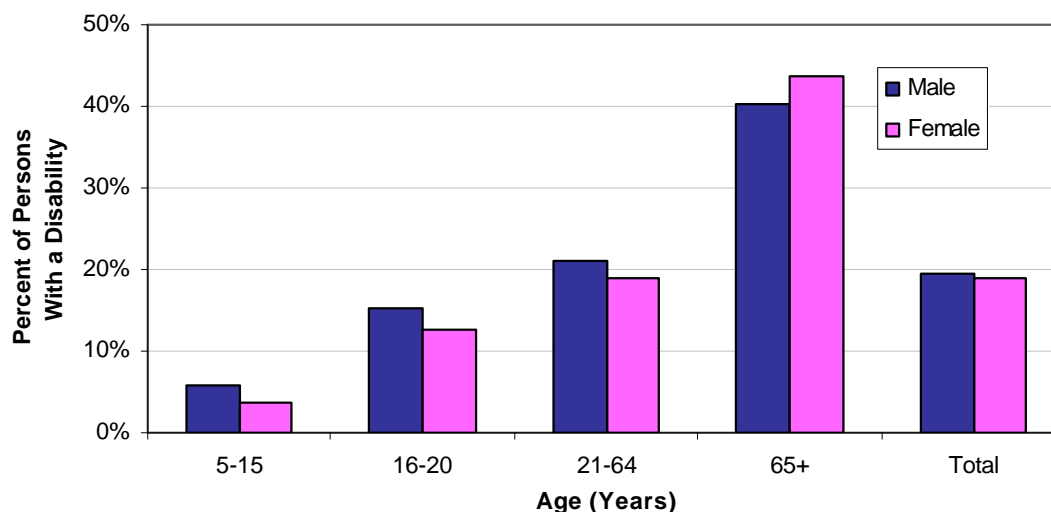
Disability Types (PCT26, PCT27, PCT28, PCT29):

The occurrence of disability was age-related. Of persons age 5 and over, eighty-one percent—or 24.9 million—were tabulated as having no disabilities, while 5.9 million persons had one or more disabilities. The proportion with a disability varied by age, however, ranging from more than 95 percent with no disabilities in the 5-to-15 age group, to just under 58 percent with no disabilities in the 65-and-over age group (see Table 9.1, Figure 9.1). There were slightly more males than females with disabilities at the younger ages. By age 65, however, females with disabilities outnumbered males with disabilities.

TABLE 9.1
Persons (Age 5+) with a Disability by Age Group and Sex: California 2000

Age Group	Total			Males			Females		
	Total	With Disability	Percent with Disability	Total	With Disability	Percent with Disability	Total	With Disability	Percent with Disability
5-15	5,813,105	277,503	4.8%	2,980,072	171,337	5.7%	2,833,033	106,166	3.7%
16-20	2,359,354	331,768	14.1%	1,208,416	185,253	15.3%	1,150,938	146,515	12.7%
21-64	19,210,794	3,848,497	20.0%	9,497,890	1,999,998	21.1%	9,712,904	1,848,499	19.0%
65+	3,469,810	1,465,593	42.2%	1,470,538	590,721	40.2%	1,999,272	874,872	43.8%
Total	30,853,063	5,923,361	19.2%	15,156,916	2,947,309	19.4%	15,696,147	2,976,052	19.0%

FIGURE 9.1
Percent of Persons (Age 5+) with a Disability by Age Group and Sex: California 2000



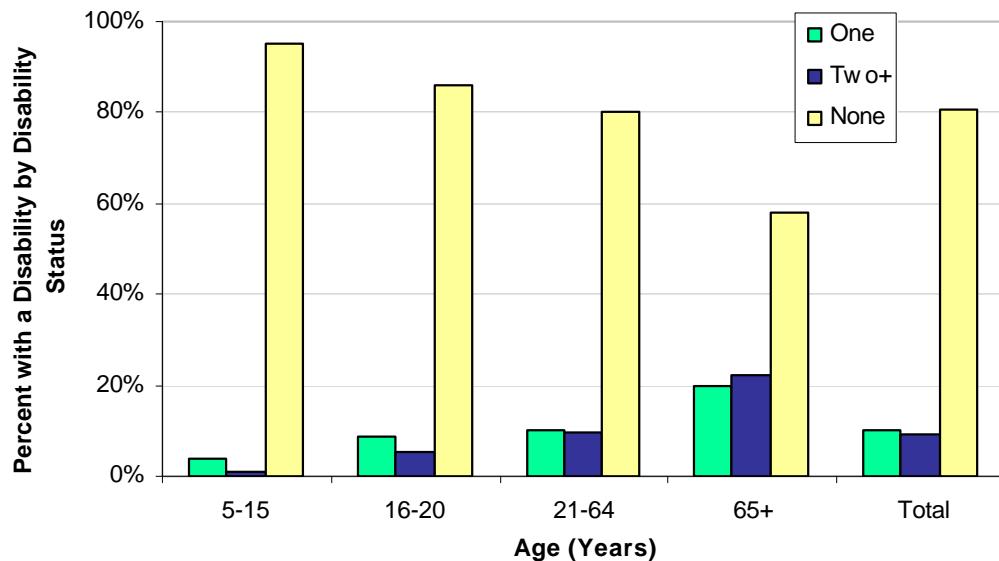
A more nuanced view is obtained by examining the proportions of the population by age with none, one, or more than one of the above-mentioned disabilities.²⁵ Once again, disability rises with age but, below age 64, the number of persons with a single disability outnumbered those with more than one disability (see Table 9.2). By age 65 and over, persons with multiple disabilities made up a larger proportion of the population than those with one disability. Overall, 81 percent of the population age 5 and over had no disability, 10 percent had one disability, and 9 percent had two or more disabilities (see Figure 9.2).

TABLE 9.2
Persons (Age 5+) by Disability Status and Age Group: California 2000

	Total	None	1 Disability	2 or More Disabilities
5-15	5,813,105	5,535,602	211,895	65,608
16-20	2,359,354	2,027,586	208,666	123,102
21-64	19,210,794	15,362,297	1,965,849	1,882,648
65+	3,469,810	2,004,217	689,927	775,666
Total	30,853,063	24,929,702	3,076,337	2,847,024

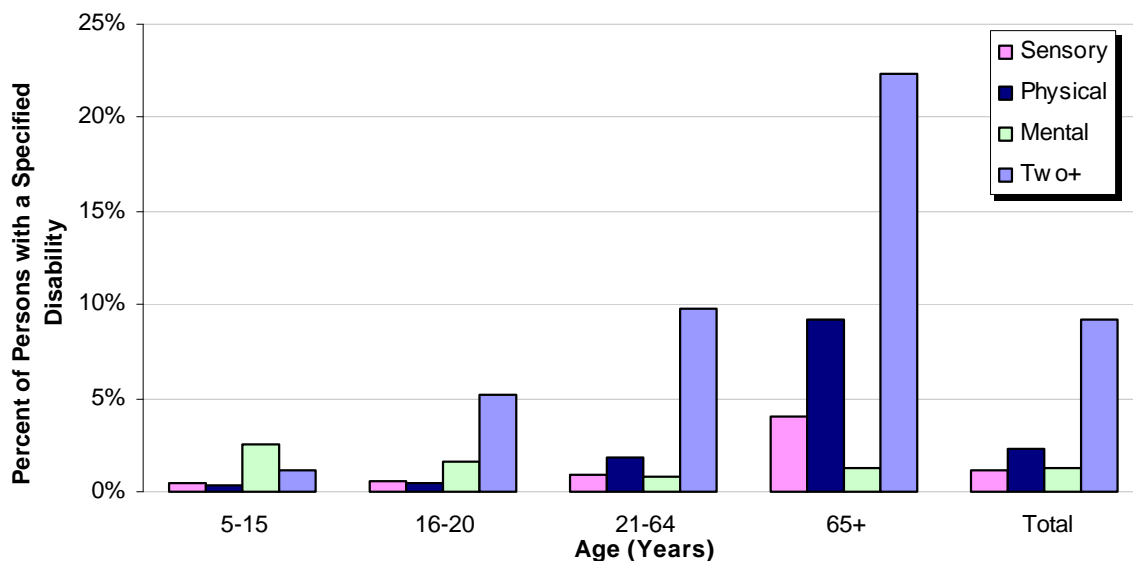
²⁵ The two or more disabilities category includes disabilities of all six possible types not just the three types discussed here.

FIGURE 9.2
Percent of Persons (Age 5+) by Number of Disabilities by Age Group: California 2000



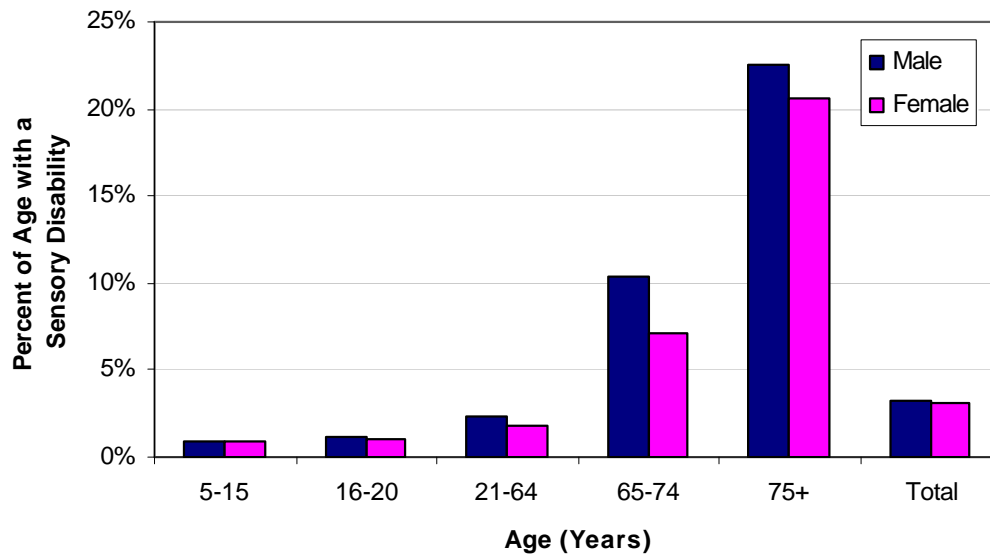
The incidence of disability by age varied by type of disability. Physical disabilities were the most common. The incidence of persons with two or more disabilities increased dramatically with age (see Figure 9.3).

FIGURE 9.3
Percent of Persons (Age 5+) by Type of Disability by Age Group: California 2000



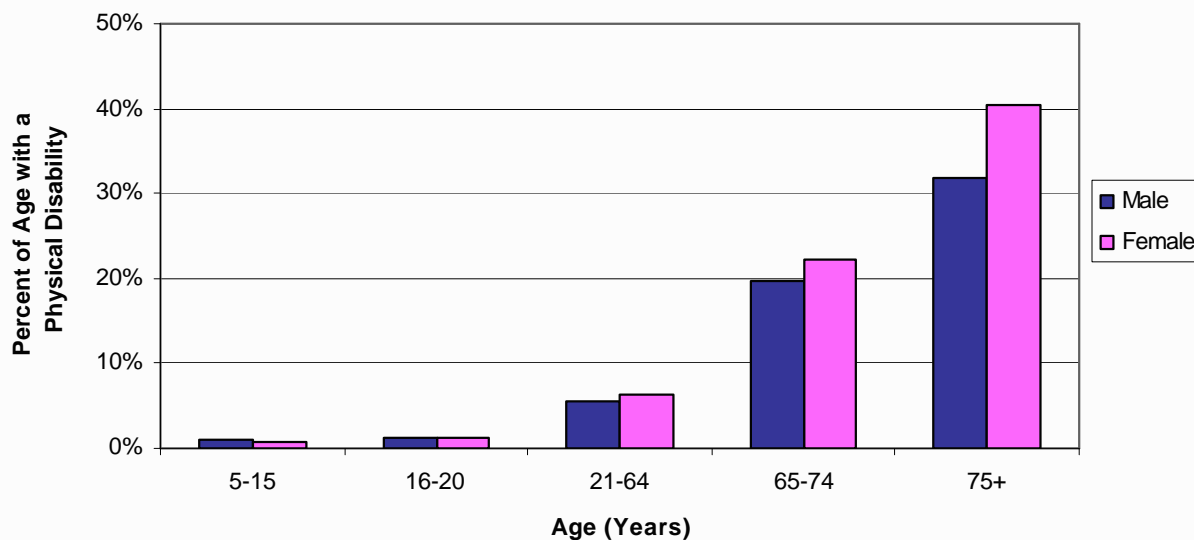
A sensory disability indicates a deficit in the ability to see or hear. Nearly a million persons age 5 and over in California had a sensory disability. More males than females had a sensory disability—by 51 to 49 percent. Before age 65, less than 2 percent of the population had a sensory disability. Between the ages of 65 to 74, about 9 percent had one—10 percent of males and 7 percent of females. For persons age 75 and over, 23 percent of males and 21 percent of females had a sensory disability (see Figure 9.4).

FIGURE 9.4
Percent of Persons (Age 5+) with a Sensory Disability by Age Group and Sex: California 2000



More than 2.2 million persons age 5 and over in California had a physical disability. Females (8 percent) were more likely than males (6 percent) to have a physical disability. Females made up 57 percent of those with physical disabilities. Rates of physical disability increased sharply with age, much more quickly than rates for sensory or mental disabilities. By the oldest age group, persons 75 years and older, more than one in every three persons had a physical disability (see Figure 9.5).

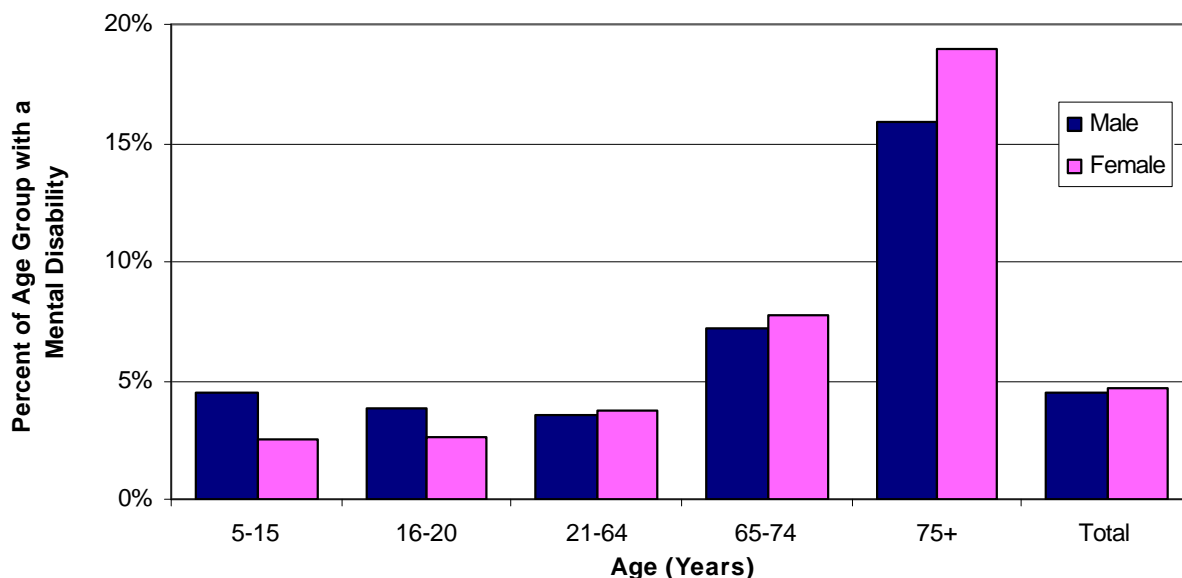
FIGURE 9.5
Percent of Persons (Age 5+) with a Physical Disability by Age Group and Sex: California 2000



About 1.4 million non-institutionalized persons age 5 and over in California had a mental disability. The proportions of each sex with a mental disability were about the same, at just under 5 percent. Females, however, made up 52 percent of the population with a mental

disability. The proportion of persons with a mental disability increased with age but not nearly as steeply as for sensory or physical disabilities (see Figure 9.6). The increase in mental disability rates at the older ages may reflect Alzheimer's and other degenerative diseases.

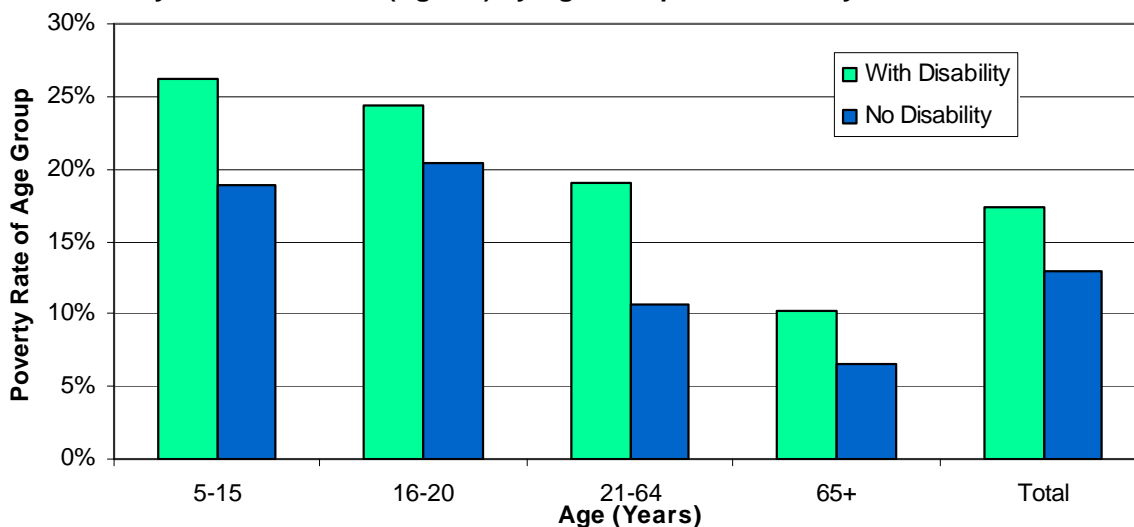
FIGURE 9.6
Percent of Persons (Age 5+) with a Mental Disability by Age Group and Sex: California 2000



Disability Status and Poverty (PCT34):

Were poverty rates higher for the population with a disability? Having a disability might both decrease the likelihood of employment and limit access to some occupations. In 2000, the disabled did have higher rates of poverty, although the differences were not as large as might be expected. Overall, 17 percent of persons with a disability had incomes in 1999 below the poverty line compared with 13 percent of persons without a disability. At every age, those with a disability had higher rates of poverty than those without a disability, with a difference of 4 to 8 percentage points between the two groups (see Figure 9.7).

FIGURE 9.7
Poverty Rate of Persons (Age 5+) by Age Group and Disability Status: California 2000



10. Income:

The census collected income data from two questions—one multipart question concerned sources of income for each person and the other concerned total net personal income. The data were then tabulated for persons, families, and households. The data are used not only to measure economic well-being but also to measure poverty, to assess needs for assistance, and to identify areas in need of state, local, or federal services or aid.

Household Income—Amounts (P52, P53, P54, P55, P56, P151A-H, P152A-H, P153A-H, HCT11, HCT12, HCT17, HCT18):

Of all the measures of income, household income is often considered the most important. It is the most inclusive measure—representing the income of all persons age 15 and over not living in group quarters—and it is frequently compared with household expenses. Inflation-adjusted 1989 aggregate income was \$633 billion for 11.2 million households. In 1999, aggregate income for the 11.5 million households in California was \$756 billion—19 percent more than in 1989.

Of the \$756 billion in aggregate 1999 household income, 80 percent went to the 11.1 million households with income in 1999 of less than \$200,000. In other words, the top 4 percent of households in terms of income—some 410,000 households—received 20 percent of the aggregate household income (see Table 10.1). Households with income less than \$20,000 outnumbered households with incomes exceeding \$100,000.

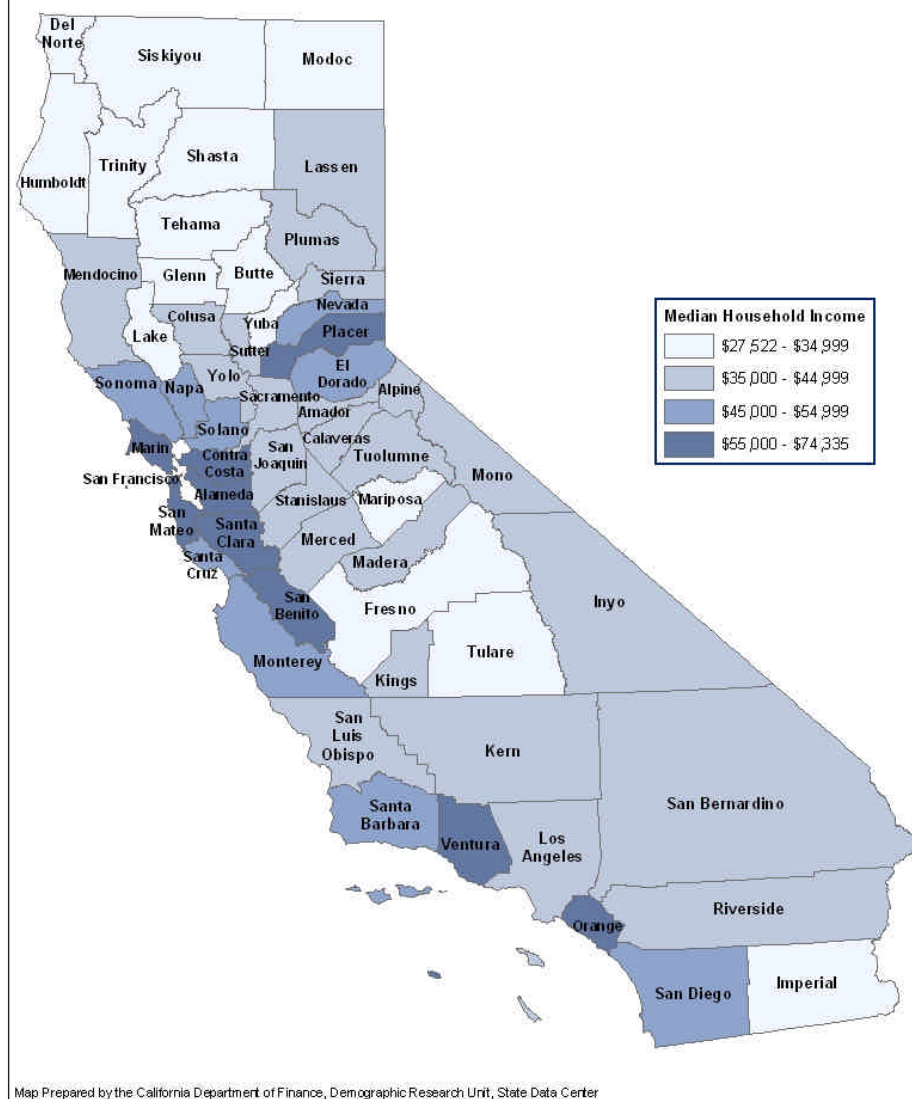
TABLE 10.1
Distribution of Households by 1999 Household Income: California 2000

<i>Income</i>	Less than \$20,000	\$20,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$200,000+	Total
Number of Households	2,261,050	1,988,150	1,745,961	2,202,873	1,326,569	1,577,866	409,551	11,512,020
Percent	19.6%	17.3%	15.2%	19.1%	11.5%	13.7%	3.6%	100.0%
Aggregate	\$608 Billion (Under \$200,000 1999 Household Income)						\$148 Billion	

Median household income was calculated from the total number of households, including households with no income. The median household income in California in 1999 was only slightly higher than in 1989. In 1999, it was \$47,493 compared to \$47,125 (1999 dollars) in 1989, an increase of slightly less than 1 percent.

Counties with the highest household income had medians more than twice as high as those with the lowest (see Figure 10.1). Counties with median household income above \$70,000 in 1999 were Santa Clara (\$74,335), Marin (\$71,306), and San Mateo (\$70,819). Five counties—Modoc, Trinity, Siskiyou, Lake, and Del Norte—had incomes below \$30,000 (see Appendix 10.1).

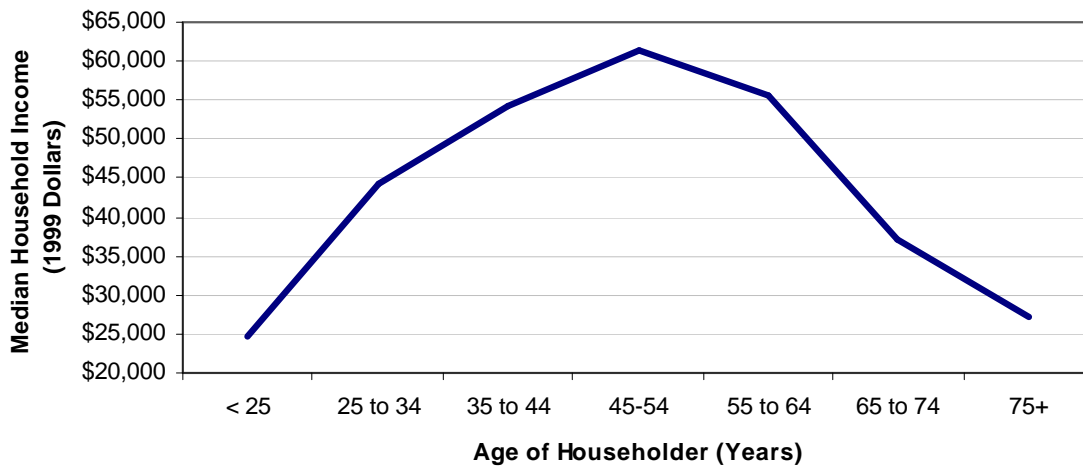
FIGURE 10.1
1999 Median Household Income by County: California 2000



Median household income was “top-coded” by the Census Bureau at \$200,001, which means that income levels higher than \$200,000 were reported as \$200,001. Five places in California had median income at or above this level: Atherton (San Mateo), Fairbanks Ranch (San Diego), Hidden Hills (Los Angeles), Rancho Santa Fe (San Diego), and Rolling Hills (Los Angeles). Places with 500 or more households with median income below \$20,000 were Isla Vista (Santa Barbara), Bombay Beach (Imperial), Mariposa (Mariposa), Bluewater (San Bernardino), Lake Isabella (Kern), Weed Patch (Kern), and Clearlake (Lake).

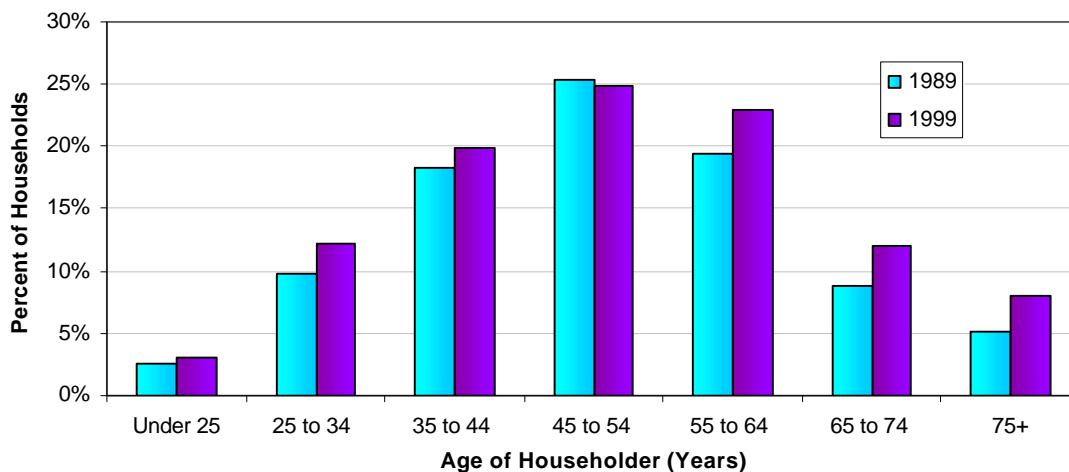
In general, median household income increases by age of householder, peaking at 45 to 54 years of age and then declining (see Figure 10.2). Between the ages of 45 to 54, median household income was \$61,312 in 1999, followed by ages 55 to 64 with \$55,742 and ages 35 to 44 with \$54,365. Median household income was below \$30,000 for households headed by persons younger than 25 or older than 75 years.

FIGURE 10.2
1999 Median Household Income by Age of Householder: California 2000



Comparing 1999 household income to 1989,²⁶ a higher proportion of households had incomes of \$100,000 or more in all age groups except for householders age 45 to 54 (see Figure 10.3). The age group with the largest increase was age 55 to 64 with an increase of 3.6 percentage points over 1989, followed by age 65 to 74 (an increase of 3.1 percentage points) and age 75 and over (an increase of 2.9 percentage points).

FIGURE 10.3
Proportion of Households with Income in 1989 and 1999
Over \$100,000 (1999 Dollars)²⁶ by Age: California, 1990 and 2000



²⁶ 1989 income was adjusted to 1999 dollars. The Census Bureau tabulated income at various levels. For comparison purposes, the 1989 category of \$75,000 to \$99,999 was used. When adjusted to 1999 dollars, this category started at \$98,730.

Median household income varied by the race/ethnicity of the householder (see Table 10.2). In 1999, households with the highest median income were headed by Asians (\$55,366) and Whites (\$51,279); Black-headed households had the lowest (\$34,956). The ranking was the same in 1989: Asian-headed households, followed by Whites, had the highest income level while Blacks had the lowest. While most race groups had increases in real, inflation-adjusted household income from 1989 to 1999, real income fell 0.2 percent for American Indians and 1.6 percent for Hispanic households.

The highest proportions of households with incomes under \$20,000 in 1999 were Black-headed households (31 percent) and American Indian-headed households (28 percent). At the other end of the scale, the highest proportions of households with incomes of \$100,000 or more were headed by Asians (22 percent) and Whites (20 percent).

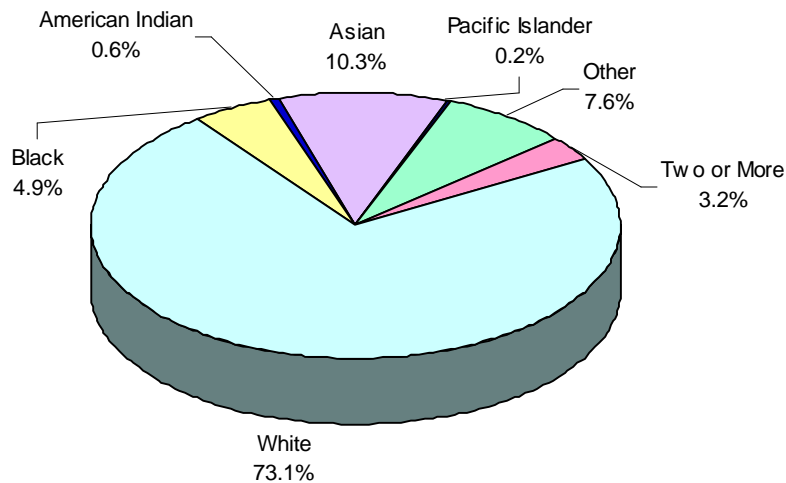
TABLE 10.2
Median Household Income (1999 Dollars) by
Race/Ethnicity of Head of Householder: California, 1990 and 2000

	Total	White	Black	Native American	Asian	Pacific Islander	Other	Two or More	Hispanic
1989 (1999 \$)	\$47,125	\$49,660	\$34,331	\$36,620	\$52,627	\$46,397	\$35,136	NA	\$37,135
1999	\$47,493	\$51,279	\$34,956	\$36,547	\$55,366	\$48,650	\$35,265	\$40,371	\$36,532
% Change 1989-1999	0.8%	3.3%	1.8%	-0.2%	5.2%	4.9%	0.4%	NA	-1.6%
% < \$20,000 in 1999	19.6%	17.4%	30.6%	27.9%	18.6%	16.7%	25.3%	24.6%	24.5%
% \$100,000+ in 1999	17.3%	19.6%	9.2%	9.2%	21.9%	13.1%	6.4%	12.1%	7.9%

Data on aggregate household income by race of the household head provides a good measure of the gross purchasing power for various racial groups. When the data are combined with the number of households by race, the mean household income can be derived for each group. Although the mean is not as useful a measure as the median (since very high incomes tend to pull the mean upwards), it is still better to have both measures than just one.

Aggregate household income for California in 1999 was almost \$756 billion. Of this total, White-headed households accounted for 73 percent of income (\$552 billion); Asian-headed households, 10 percent (\$78 billion); Black-headed households, 5 percent (\$37 billion); and the other four racial groups, the remaining 12 percent (see Figure 10.4). Hispanic-headed households had aggregate household income of \$123 billion, or 16 percent of California's total household income (not shown in the chart).

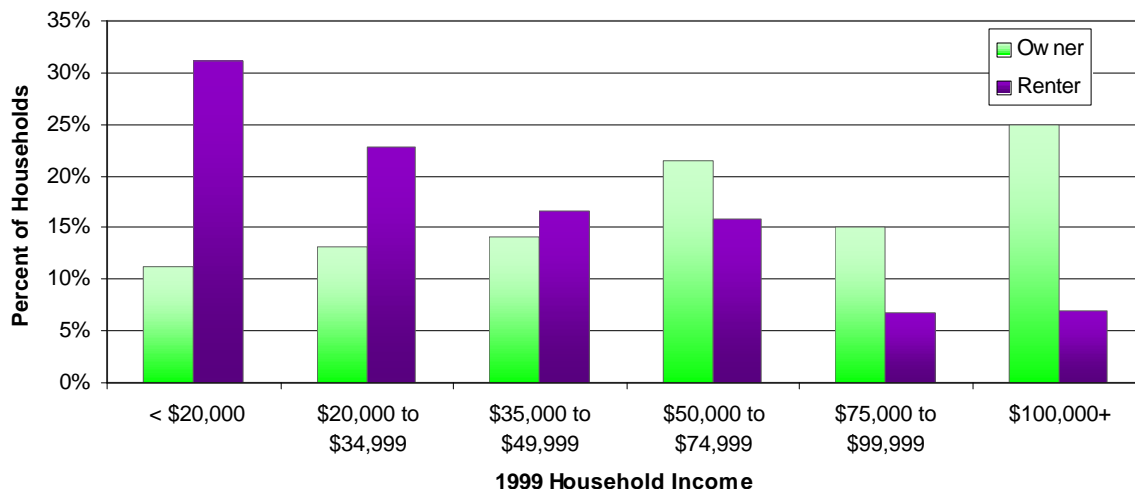
FIGURE 10.4
1999 Aggregate Household Income by Race of Householder: California 2000



Homeowners tended to have higher household incomes than renters. Seven percent of all renter-occupied housing units and 25 percent of all owner-occupied housing units had household incomes above \$100,000 (see Figure 10.5). In contrast, 31 percent of all renter-occupied units and only 11 percent of all owner-occupied housing units had household incomes under \$20,000. Looked at another way, 83 percent of the households with 1999 incomes of \$100,000 or more were homeowners, and 68 percent of households with incomes of less than \$20,000 were renters.

Median household income in 1999 for households living in owner-occupied housing units was \$62,155 (131 percent of the state household median); for those in renter-occupied housing units, median income was \$31,912 (67 percent of the state household median). These differences in median household income between housing tenure-types (owner/renter) were larger than the differences in income between the races and were about the same as for age of householder.

FIGURE 10.5
Distribution of Households by 1999 Household Income and Housing Tenure: California 2000



Household income and housing values were positively correlated for homeowners. The higher the household income, the more likely that the homeowners lived in a more expensive home. More than two-thirds of homeowners with annual incomes of less than \$20,000 lived in housing units worth less than \$200,000. Yet, nearly 60 percent of homeowners with incomes greater than \$100,000 lived in houses valued at more than \$300,000 (see Figure 10.6). Sixty-four percent—or 407,000—of all owner-occupied housing units valued at more than \$500,000 were occupied by households with incomes greater than \$100,000 (see Table 10.3).

FIGURE 10.6
Distribution of Owner-Occupied Housing Units by Housing Value and 1999 Household Income: California 2000

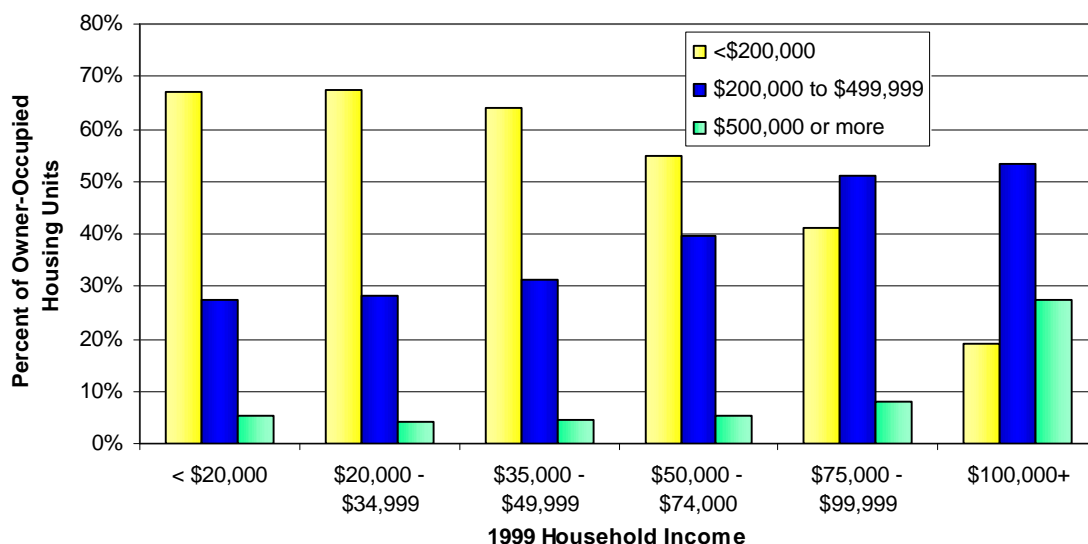


TABLE 10.3
Owner-Occupied Households by Housing Value and 1999 Household Income: California 2000

Housing Value	1999 Household Income						Total
	< \$20,000	\$20,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000+	
<\$100,000	142,635	155,253	132,624	126,124	47,841	36,606	641,083
\$100,000 to \$199,999	209,296	293,524	354,754	545,882	312,593	245,957	1,962,006
\$200,000 to \$299,999	87,022	116,747	147,928	298,263	255,965	328,537	1,234,462
\$300,000 to \$499,999	57,355	72,404	90,083	184,956	191,731	458,359	1,054,888
\$500,000 or more	28,516	28,568	34,166	67,249	69,183	407,497	635,179
Total	524,824	666,496	759,555	1,222,474	877,313	1,476,956	5,527,618

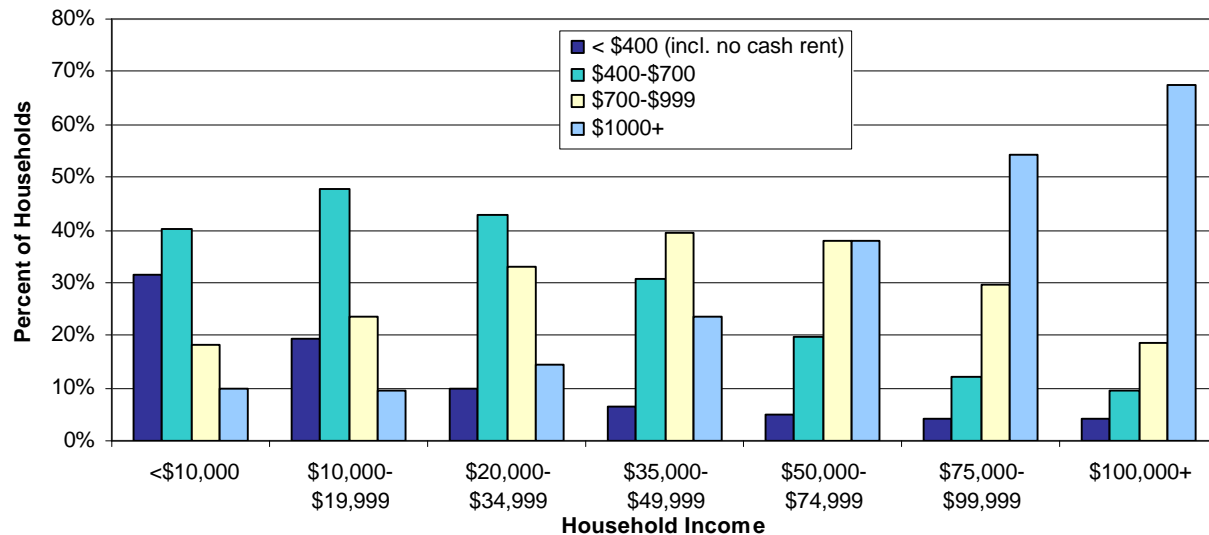
Just as homeowners with higher incomes tended to live in higher-valued homes, renters with higher incomes tended to live in rental housing units with higher rents. Seventy-two percent of renters with annual incomes of less than \$10,000 had monthly rents of less than \$700, compared to 14 percent of households with incomes of \$100,000 or more (see Table 10.4). On the other hand, 10 percent of renters with annual incomes of less than \$10,000 had gross rents greater than \$1,000 per month compared with 68 percent of renters with annual incomes of \$100,000 or more. Households whose annual incomes were less than \$20,000 rented 62 percent of all rental units with monthly gross rents of less than \$400 (see Figure 10.7).

TABLE 10.4
Renter-Occupied Households by Monthly Rent and 1999 Household Income: California 2000

<i>Monthly Rent</i>	<i>1999 Household Income</i>						Total
	< \$20,000	\$20,000 - \$34,999	\$35,000 - \$49,999	\$50,000 - \$74,999	\$75,000 - \$99,999	\$100,000 +	
<\$400*	381,041	112,206	53,039	38,146	13,730	13,971	612,133
\$400 to \$699	676,939	480,467	250,086	151,777	41,085	32,314	1,632,668
\$700 to \$999	323,623	368,615	321,082	293,799	99,256	63,479	1,469,854
\$1,000 to \$1,499	115,765	130,511	157,110	227,973	126,531	112,202	870,092
\$1,500 or more	32,370	30,178	35,604	65,499	56,568	116,615	336,834
Total	1,529,738	1,121,977	816,921	777,194	337,170	338,581	4,921,581

*Includes rental units with no cash rent.

FIGURE 10.7
Distribution of Renter-Occupied Housing Units by Monthly Gross Rent Paid and 1999 Household Income: California 2000



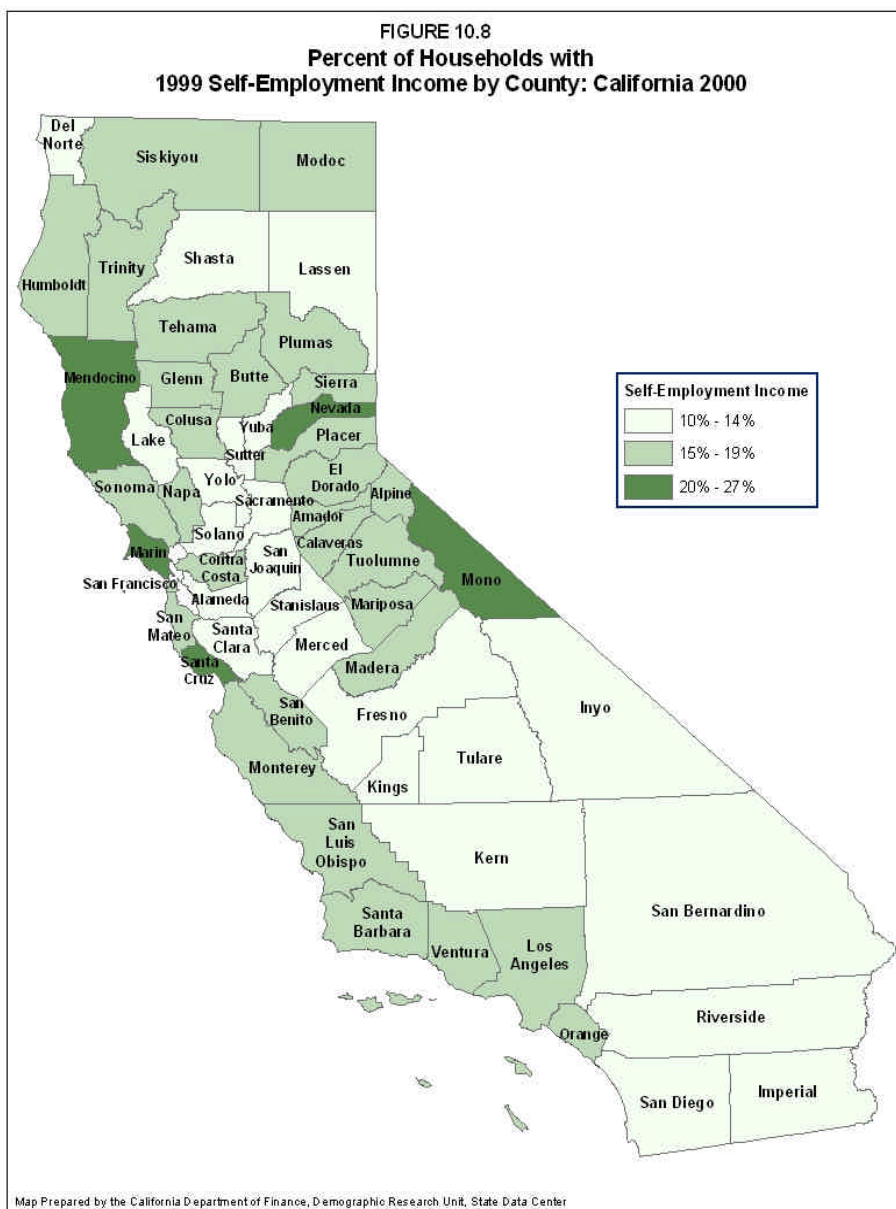
Household Income - Sources (P58 – P75):

Although aggregate and median income are convenient measures of economic well-being, the census provides data on the sources of income as well. Eight types of income were tabulated: wages or salaries; self-employment; interest, dividends, or net rental; Social Security (SS); Supplemental Security (SSI); public assistance; retirement; and other (defined below). Certain types of income were not included. These tend to be either extremely irregular in nature or government transfers, i.e. capital gains; food stamps; public housing subsidies; gifts; etc. Each of the eight types of income is discussed in turn.

“Wage or salary income” was defined as income received for work done as an employee and did not include self-employment income. In addition to wages and salaries, this category of income also included other types of compensation before taxes and other deductions such as commissions, armed forces pay, tips, and cash bonuses.

Wages or salaries accounted for most Californians' income. Some 9.1 million households, or 78.7 percent of all households, received income from wages or salaries in 1999, down slightly from 79.2 percent of all households in 1989. Santa Clara County (85 percent) had the highest proportion of households with income from wages or salaries in 2000. Twelve counties had 80 percent or more of their households receiving income from wages or salaries. The counties with the lowest proportions of wage and salary earners were Lake (59 percent) and Trinity (60 percent) as shown in Appendix 10.2.

"Self-employment income" was the net money income from both farm and non-farm self-employment. It was calculated as gross income minus expenses, such as the cost of feed and other farming supplies for farm income and the cost of goods, utilities, rent, wages and salaries, and other expenses for non-farm self-employment.



In 1999, nearly 1.7 million households—or 14.4 percent of all California households—reported self-employment income, compared to 1.6 million (15.8 percent) in 1989. The aggregate amount of reported self-employment income in 1999 was \$59 billion, a 6 percent real increase over the 1989 aggregate of \$55 billion (1999 dollars). Households reporting self-employment income in 1999 averaged \$35,540 per household.

Marin County had the highest proportion of households with self-employment income, 27 percent, followed by Nevada and Mono counties with 22 percent each (see Figure 10.8). Imperial County had the lowest proportion with 10 percent. Only five counties had more than 20 percent of households reporting self-employment income.

The category “interest, dividends, or net rental income” included interest on savings and/or bonds; dividends from stock or membership in associations; net income from the rental of property, receipts from boarders and/or lodgers; net royalties; and payments from estates or trust funds. In California, 35 percent of households reported interest, dividend, or net rental income in 1999. The aggregate amount of this type of income in 1999 was \$57 billion, or \$14,208 per household;²⁷ the aggregate in 1989 was \$49 billion (1999 dollars), 17 percent less in real terms than in 1999.

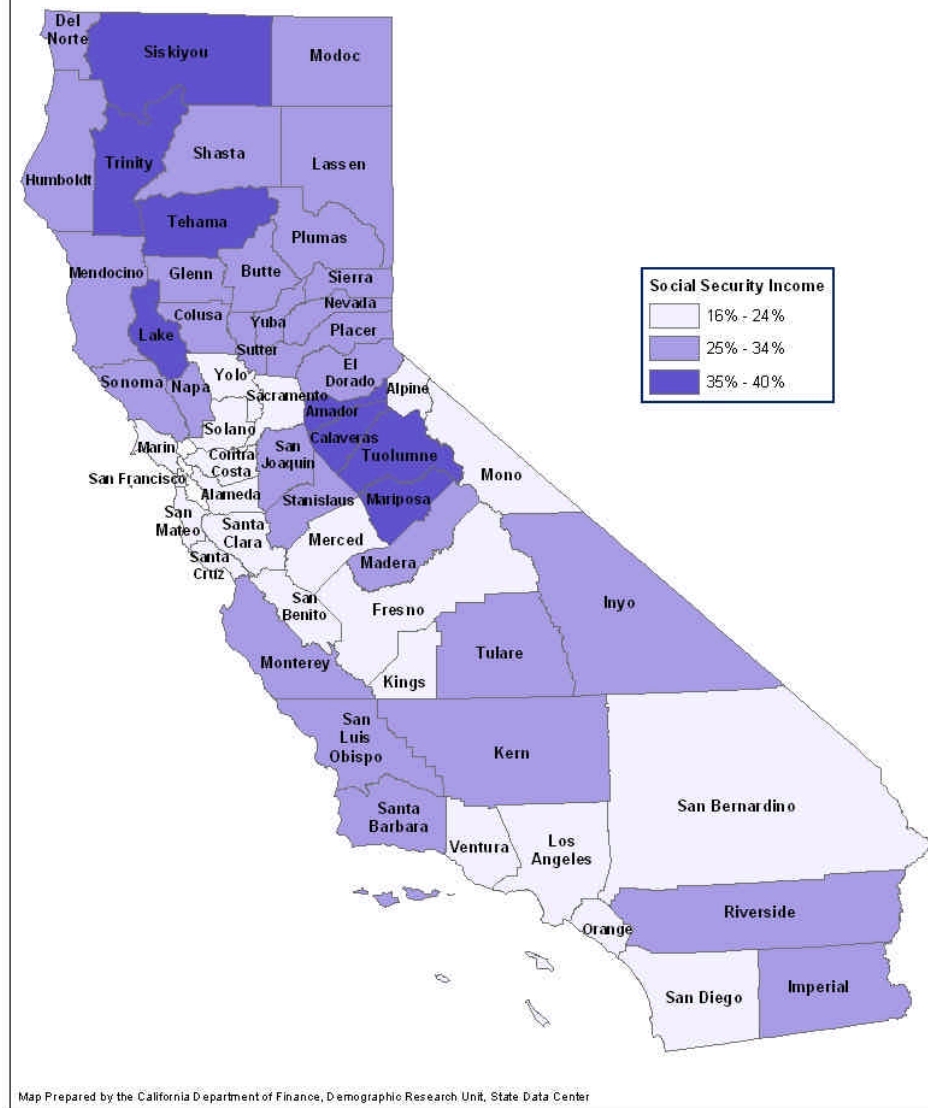
More than half of Marin and San Mateo county households received income from interest, dividends or net rental income in 1999. The counties with the lowest proportion of households receiving this type of income were Imperial (19 percent), Yuba (23 percent), and Tulare (24 percent). Of places in California with at least 500 households, Atherton and Portola Valley (both in San Mateo County) as well as Fairbanks Ranch (San Diego) had the highest proportions of households receiving income from interest, dividends or net rental income in 1999, at over 80 percent each. At the other end of the scale, only about 5 percent of households in Strathmore (Tulare) and Mecca (Riverside) received such income.

“Social Security Income” comprised Social Security pensions, survivor’s benefits, and permanent disability payments made by the Social Security Administration before medical insurance and railroad retirement insurance were deducted. Medicare benefits were not included. In California, 22.3 percent of households—or 2.6 million—received Social Security income in 1999, up from 21.9 percent—2.3 million households—in 1989. The aggregate amount of this income received in 1999 by Californians was \$29 billion, for an average of \$11,331 in these households. The 1989 aggregate of Social Security income for Californians was \$24 billion (1999 dollars), 22 percent less than the 1999 total of \$29 billion.

Among California’s counties, Lake (40 percent) and Tuolumne (39 percent) had the highest proportion of households receiving Social Security income (see Figure 10.9). Of the state’s 58 counties, 16 had 30 percent or more of their households receiving such income. Only two counties had less than 20 percent of households receiving Social Security income: Mono (16 percent) and Santa Clara (18 percent)

²⁷ This type of income is very likely to be highly skewed; that is, the median and mean measures of such income were likely to be quite different. Unfortunately the census only provides the aggregate amount of such income and not its distribution among households so the median cannot be calculated, only the mean.

FIGURE 10.8
Percent of Households with
1999 Social Security Income by County: California 2000

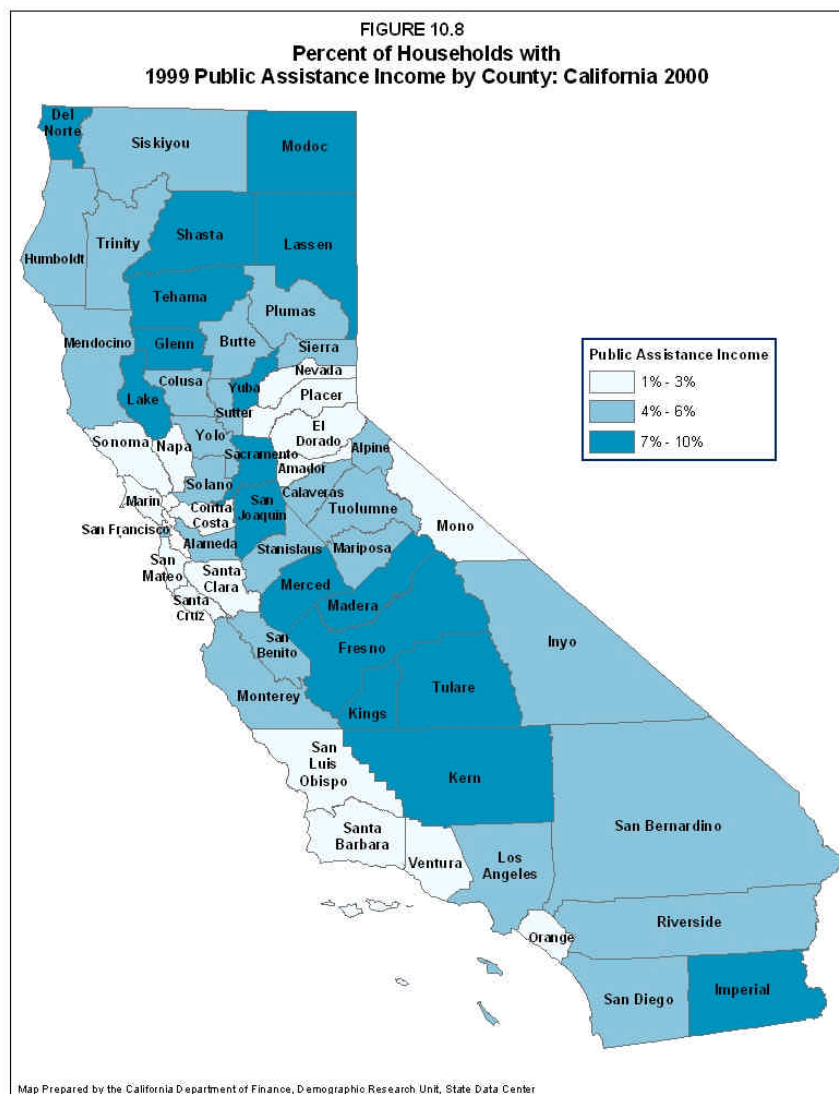


“Supplemental Security Income” (SSI) is a program administered by the Social Security Administration that guarantees a minimum level of income to needy persons who are aged, blind, or disabled. In 1999, 607,000 households, or about 5 percent of all California households, received SSI. The aggregate amount of SSI received was \$4 billion, or nearly \$7,000 per household that received such income.

In Del Norte and Lake counties, 11 percent of households received SSI—the highest proportion in the state—followed by Yuba and Imperial counties each with 10 percent. These four counties were the only ones where 10 percent or more of the households received SSI. Mono and Marin counties had the lowest proportion, at 2 percent.

“Public assistance” includes income received from Temporary Assistance to Families (TANF) as well as general assistance. The declines in public assistance during the 1990s were reflected in the 2000 census figures. The aggregate amount of public assistance received in 1999 was \$2.7 billion, compared to the 1989 figure of \$7.7 billion (1999 dollars)—a real decrease of 65 percent. This drop was accomplished both through a decrease in the number of households receiving benefits and a drop in the amount of public assistance per household. The number of households receiving such income in 1999 was 563,400, down 42 percent from the 1989 figure of 973,400 households. The average amount received per household in 1999 was \$4,819, a decrease of 39 percent from the 1989 inflation-adjusted figure of \$7,861. In 1999, slightly less than 5 percent of all California households received public assistance income, while 9 percent of all households in 1989 received such income.

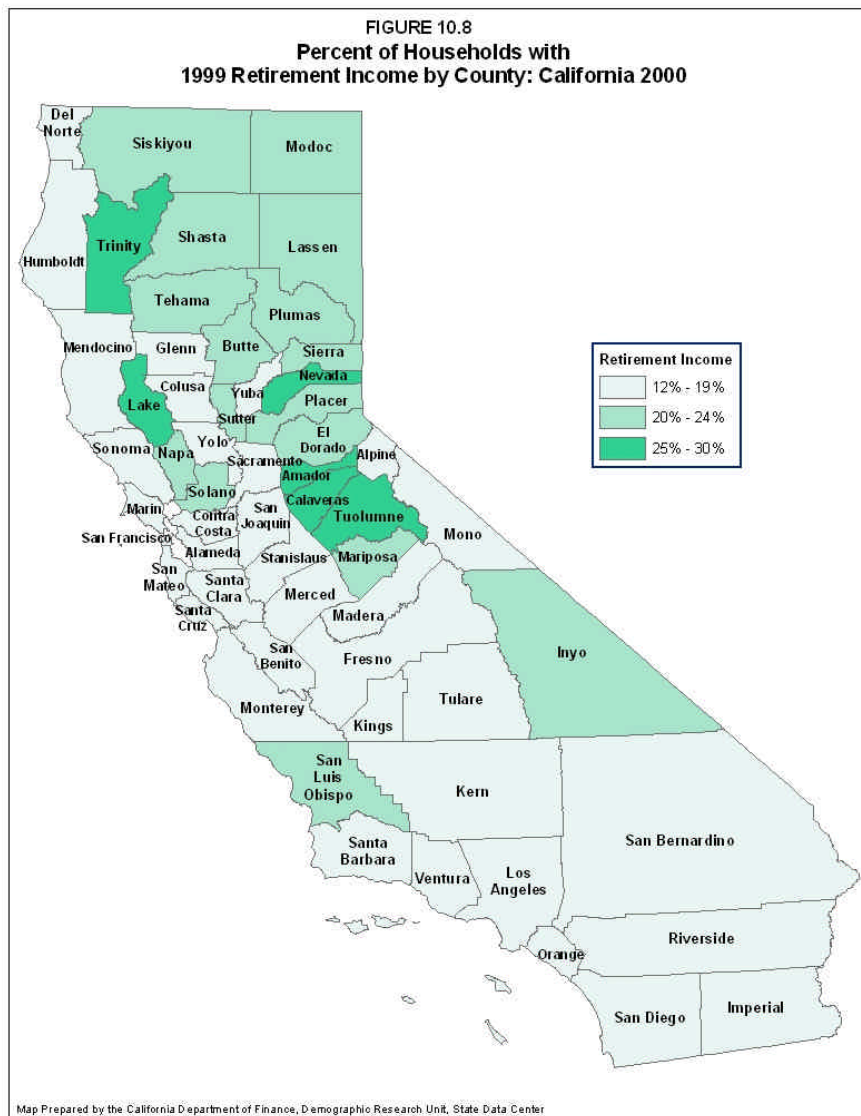
Only two counties, Imperial and Yuba, had 10 percent of households receiving public assistance income, the highest in the state (see Figure 10.10). Marin had the lowest percent of households at 1 percent. The amount of public assistance per household receiving assistance ranged from \$2,759 in Mono to \$5,381 in Glenn, with an unweighted average of \$4,819 for all counties. In 44 of the 58 counties, households receiving assistance averaged between \$4,000 and \$5,000. Households in Los Angeles received \$986 million in public assistance in 1999, nearly 36 percent of the state’s total of \$2.7 billion.



“Retirement income” was received from sources such as retirement pensions and survivor benefits (from a former employer, labor union, the military, or federal, state, or local government); income from workers’ compensation; disability income from companies or unions; periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans. Social Security income was excluded.

In 1999, aggregate retirement income for the 1.8 million households that received such income (15.4 percent of all households) was \$33 billion, or \$18,826 per household. In 1989, 1.5 million households (14.9 percent) received \$21 billion (1999 dollars) in retirement income, or \$13,703 per household. Between 1989 and 1999, aggregate retirement income increased in real terms by 57 percent and the per-household figure rose 37 percent.

In Amador County, 30 percent of households received retirement income in 1999, followed closely by Tuolumne and Calaveras with 29 percent each (see Figure 10.11). Los Angeles (12 percent) and San Francisco (13 percent) had the lowest proportions of households receiving retirement income.



The “Other” source of income category was a residual category and included, but was not limited to, other kinds of income not listed above, such as unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration payments, alimony and child support, and military family allotments. Over 1.5 million households in 1999 received “other” income in California, representing 13 percent of households, up from 9 percent in 1989. The total amount of other income received in 1999 was \$14 billion, or an average amount of \$9,024 per household reporting this type of income. In 1989, slightly less than 1 million households received a total of \$6 billion or \$6,329 per household (1999 dollars). The 1999 aggregate represents a real increase of almost 125 percent over 1989; the average amount received per household rose 43 percent.

Family Income (P76, P77, P78, P154A-H, P155A-H, P156A-H, PCT36, PCT39, PCT40, PCT41):

Families differ from households: a family represents a householder with one or more persons related to the householder by marriage, birth, or adoption; a household represents all the people living together in a housing unit. Thus, family income represents income for two or more related persons while household income is income for one or more persons who may or may not be related. A single household could include more than one family.

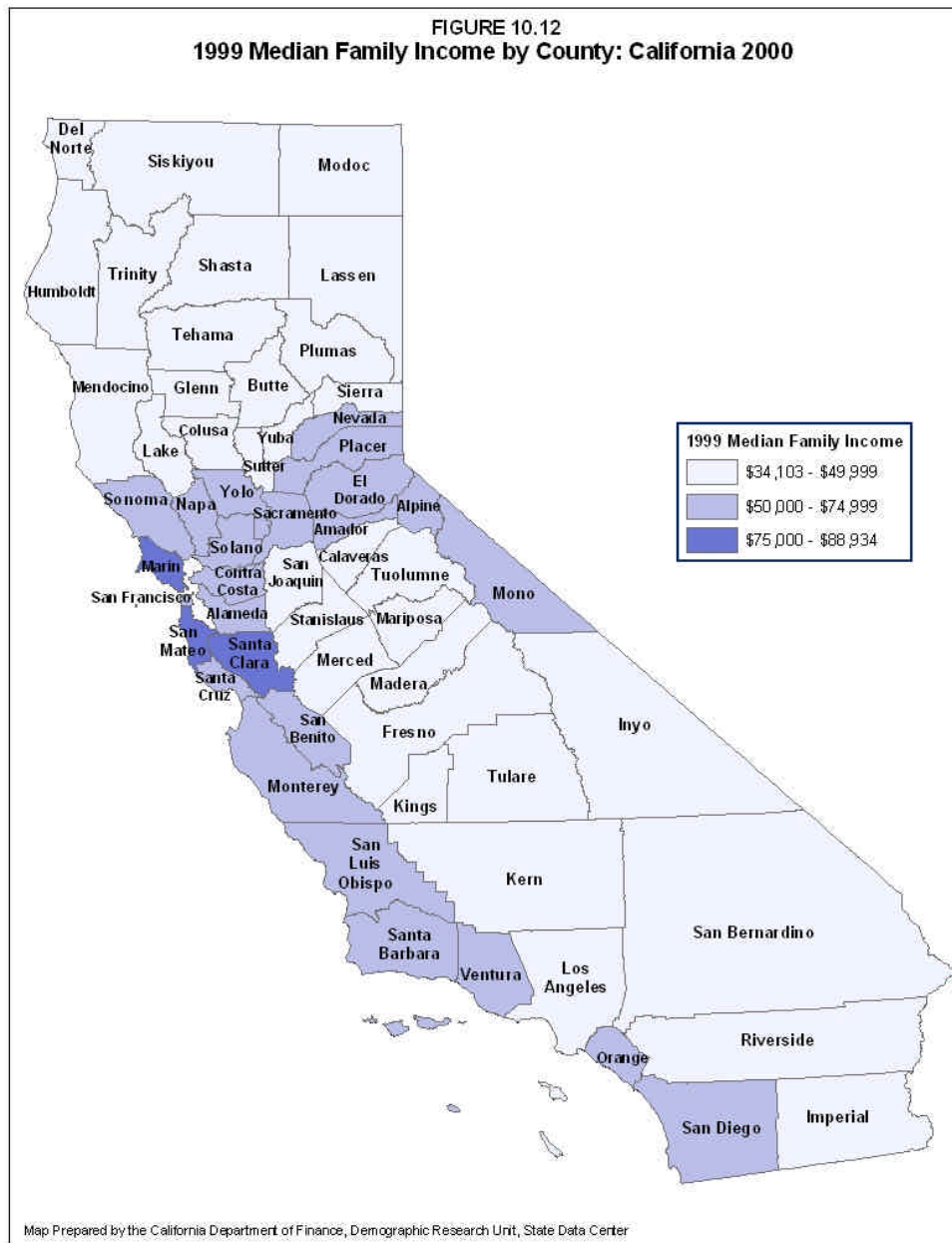
Table 10.5 shows the distribution of the state’s 7.9 million families by their 1999 income. Fifteen percent of California’s families had income of less than \$20,000; only 4 percent of families had income of \$200,000 or above.

TABLE 10.5
Families by 1999 Family Income: California 2000

<i>Family Income</i>	Families	Percent
Less than \$10,000	457,118	5.7%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	765,930	9.6%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	865,980	10.8%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	863,426	10.8%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	785,842	9.8%
\$50,000 to \$59,999	707,271	8.9%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	908,139	11.4%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1,034,671	13.0%
\$100,000 to \$199,999	1,265,784	15.9%
\$200,000 or more	331,328	4.1%
Total	7,985,489	100.0%

Aggregate family income in California was \$575 billion, or \$71,951 per family; up from \$487 billion in 1989 (1999 dollars), or \$67,452 per family—an inflation-adjusted increase of 18 percent or 6 percent per family. Median family income in 1999 was \$53,025—a decrease of slightly less than 1 percent from the 1989 median of \$53,392 (1999 dollars).²⁸

Only three counties in California had median family incomes over \$80,000: Marin (\$88,934), Santa Clara (\$81,717), and San Mateo (\$80,737). Two counties, Yuba and Trinity, had medians below \$35,000 (see Figure 10.12 and Appendix 10.3).



²⁸ It is possible for the mean (per family) amount to increase while the median decreases, if more gains in income went to those with higher incomes.

To determine family income by race, the income of all family members was aggregated and then tabulated by the race of the householder. Like household income, family income varies by the householder's race/ethnicity (see Figure 10.13). Table 10.6 illustrates inflation-adjusted income disparities among groups as well as changes in family income between 1989 (in 1999 dollars) and 1999. In 1999, Asians had the highest family income (\$61,383) followed closely by Whites (\$60,216). In 1989, the positions were reversed: White families had the highest income (\$57,896), followed by Asian families (\$56,977). In 1999, families with the lowest median incomes were those in the Other race category (\$34,079), Hispanics (\$35,980), and American Indians (\$38,547). In 1989, families with the lowest incomes were the Other race category (\$34,100), Hispanics (\$36,684), and Blacks (\$38,772). After adjusting 1989 median family incomes to 1999 dollars, real incomes for families headed by American Indians (-4 percent) and Hispanics (-2 percent) declined. In contrast, real incomes rose for Asians (8 percent), Pacific Islanders (6 percent), Whites (4 percent), and Blacks (3 percent).

FIGURE 10.13
1999 Median Family Income by Race: California 2000

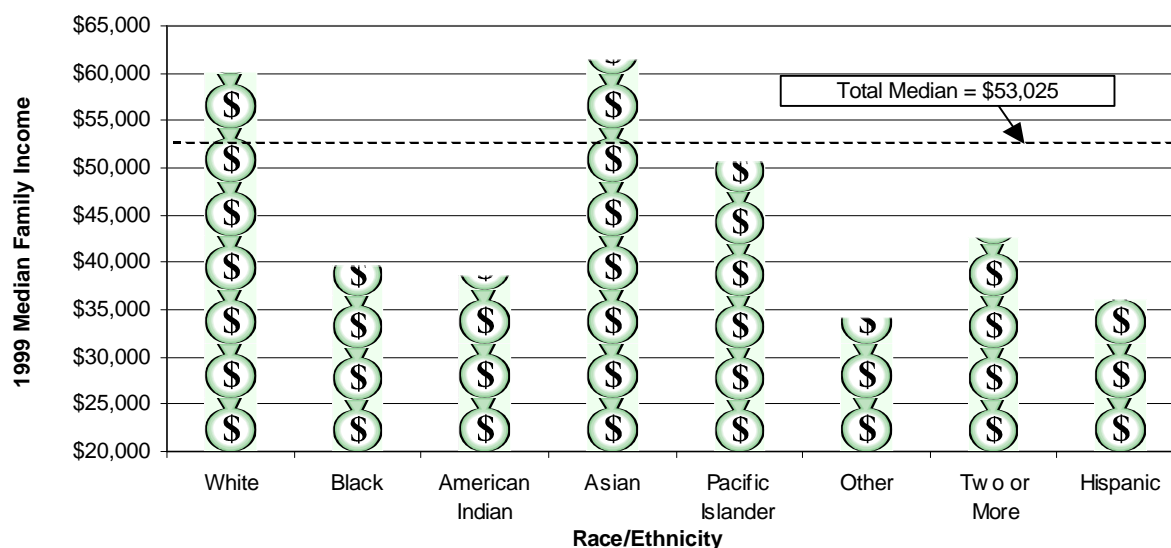


TABLE 10.6
Median Family Income (1999 Dollars) in 1989 and 1999 by
Race/Ethnicity of Head of Household: California, 1990 and 2000

Year	Total	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Pacific Islander	Other	Two or More	Hispanic
1989 (1999 \$)	\$53,392	\$57,896	\$38,772	\$40,308	\$56,977	\$47,695	\$34,100	NA	\$36,684
1999	\$53,025	\$60,216	\$39,726	\$38,547	\$61,383	\$50,641	\$34,079	\$42,566	\$35,980
% Change 1989-99	-0.7%	4.0%	2.5%	-4.4%	7.7%	6.2%	-0.1%	NA	-1.9%

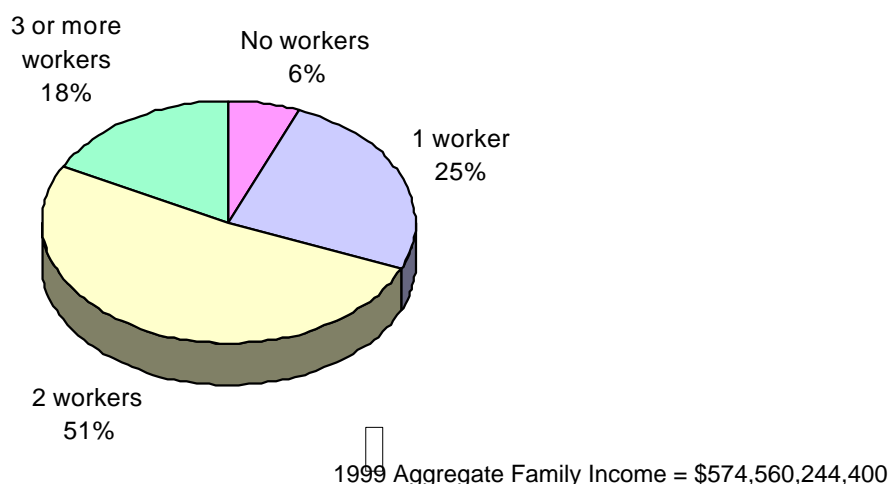
Total family income was tabulated according to the number of workers per family (see Table 10.7). Of the state's 8 million families, 12 percent had no workers during 1999, 32 percent had one, 43 percent had two, and 14 percent had three or more workers. Families with three or more workers had the highest mean family income, averaging \$92,686 per family.

TABLE 10.7
Families by Number of Workers Per Family and 1999 Mean Family Income: California 2000

<i>Workers</i>	Number of Families	Aggregate Income	Mean Family Income
None	941,938	\$35,454,285,200	\$37,640
1	2,551,462	\$145,586,975,200	\$57,060
2	3,406,964	\$292,942,655,800	\$85,983
3 or More	1,085,125	\$100,576,328,100	\$92,686
Total	7,985,489	\$574,560,244,400	\$71,951

Figure 10.14 depicts the distribution of family income by the number of workers per family. Families with two workers earned more than half of the state's \$575 billion in family income in 1999.

Figure 10.14
Distribution of 1999 Aggregate Family Income by Number of Workers: California 2000



The median income for all families in the state was \$53,025. However, families with their own children under age 18 had lower median incomes, \$48,836, probably because of either of two factors. First, families with children tend to have younger household heads than those without them and income generally increases with age. Second, in families with children, one person may decide not to work full time to take care of the children.

Family type and the presence of own children affect family income. Married-couple families had higher median family income (\$62,097) than those headed by either a female with no husband present (\$28,857) or a male with no wife present (\$37,338). The presence of children also tended to reduce family income: in each family-type category, families with children had lower incomes than those without (see Table 10.8). Family type mattered even more than the presence of children, however, as the differences in income among family types was much greater than between families with and without children.

TABLE 10.8
1999 Median Family Income by Family Type and Presence of Children: California 2000

<i>Family Type</i>	Married- Couple Family	Male Householder, No Wife Present	Female Householder, No Husband Present
Total	\$62,097	\$37,338	\$28,857
With own children under 18 years	\$60,318	\$31,161	\$22,200
Without own children under 18 years	\$64,760	\$45,136	\$39,657

Per Capita and Aggregate Personal Income (P82, P83, PCT45, P157A-H, P158A-H):

Per capita income represents the average income for everyone in a particular group. It was calculated by dividing aggregate income for the group by the number of persons in the group. Aggregate income was the sum of wages, salaries, and net self-employment income for persons age 15 and over. For California's total population, per capita income in 1999 was \$22,711, up from \$21,601 in 1989 (1999 dollars)—a real increase of 5 percent over the course of a decade.

Per capita income varied by county. Five counties had per capita incomes above \$30,000 while nine were below \$15,000. All five counties with per capita incomes above \$30,000 were located in the San Francisco Bay area: the highest were in Marin (\$44,962), San Mateo (\$36,045), and San Francisco (\$34,556). In contrast, Imperial County's per capita income was only \$13,239 (see Appendix 10.4). In 1999, five places in California had per capita incomes above \$100,000: Belvedere (Marin) with \$113,595; Rancho Santa Fe (San Diego) with \$113,132; Atherton (San Mateo) with \$112,408; Rolling Hills (Los Angeles) with \$111,031; and Woodside (San Mateo) with \$104,667. At the other end of the spectrum, 106 places had per capita incomes below \$10,000.

Aggregate income in 1999 for persons age 15 and over was slightly more than \$769 billion or \$29,501 per person. The counties with the largest aggregate incomes were Los Angeles (\$197 billion, accounting for 26 percent of California's aggregate income), Orange (\$74 billion, 10 percent), and San Diego (\$65 billion, 8 percent). Alpine had the lowest aggregate income of all the counties, at \$30 million. The cities with the largest aggregate incomes were Los Angeles (\$76 billion), San Diego (\$29 billion), and San Francisco (\$27 billion). California's smallest city, Vernon (Los Angeles), had the lowest aggregate income of all incorporated cities, only \$1.7 million.

Median income for persons age 15 and over was \$28,120 for males and \$17,216 for females (see Table 10.9). For males who worked full time year round, median income was \$41,526; for other males, it was \$15,855. Median income for females who worked full time year round was \$32,432; for other females, it was \$10,791.

TABLE 10.9
1999 Median Income by Sex and Work Experience: California 2000

<i>Income</i>	<i>Male</i>			<i>Female</i>		
	Total	Full time*	Other	Total	Full time*	Other
Median	\$28,120	\$41,526	\$15,855	\$17,216	\$32,432	\$10,791

*Full-time, year-round work experience

Per capita income ranged from \$11,674 for Hispanics to \$27,707 for Whites (see Table 10.10). Income increased in real terms for all groups in 1999 compared with 1989, except for American Indians. Asians reported the largest increase in percentage terms.

TABLE 10.10
Per Capita Income (1999 Dollars) in 1989 and 1999
By Race/Ethnicity: California, 1990 and 2000

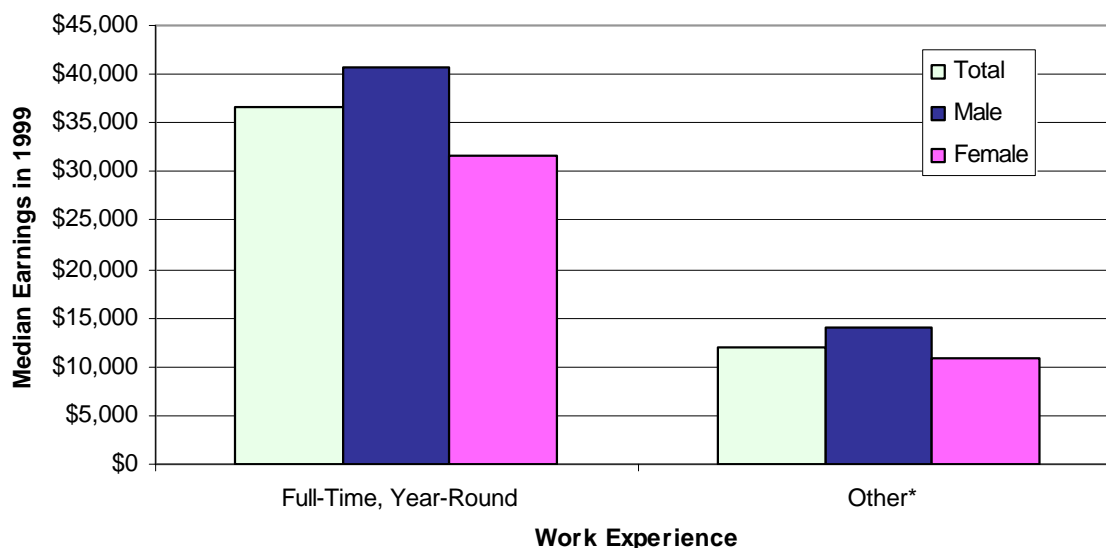
<i>Per Capita Income</i>	Total	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Pacific Islander	Other	Two or More	Hispanic
1989 (1999 \$)	\$21,601	\$25,049	\$15,241	\$15,545	\$18,218	\$14,369	\$9,997	NA	\$11,195
1999	\$22,711	\$27,707	\$17,447	\$15,226	\$22,050	\$15,610	\$10,579	\$14,573	\$11,674
% Change 1989-1999	5.1%	10.6%	14.5%	-2.1%	21.0%	8.6%	5.8%	NA	4.3%

Earnings (P84, P85, P86, PCT46, PCT47, PCT48, PCT74):

Earnings are the sum of wages or salary income plus net income from self-employment prior to deductions for taxes, Social Security, and other deductions. In 1999, California's total aggregate earnings for the 17.4 million persons age 16 and over with earnings were \$625 billion. Of the total, males earned \$409 billion, or 65 percent, and females earned \$216 billion, or 35 percent.

Mean earnings in 1999 were just over \$35,900 for persons with earnings during that year. However, earnings differed by sex: males had mean earnings of nearly \$42,900 and females, \$27,500. Mean female earnings were 64 percent of male earnings. The medians were closer, however: males had median earnings of \$29,600 and females, \$20,500. Median female earnings were 69 percent of male earnings. Median year-round, full-time earnings in 1999 were \$36,563 for all workers: \$40,627 for men and \$31,722 for women (see Figure 10.15).

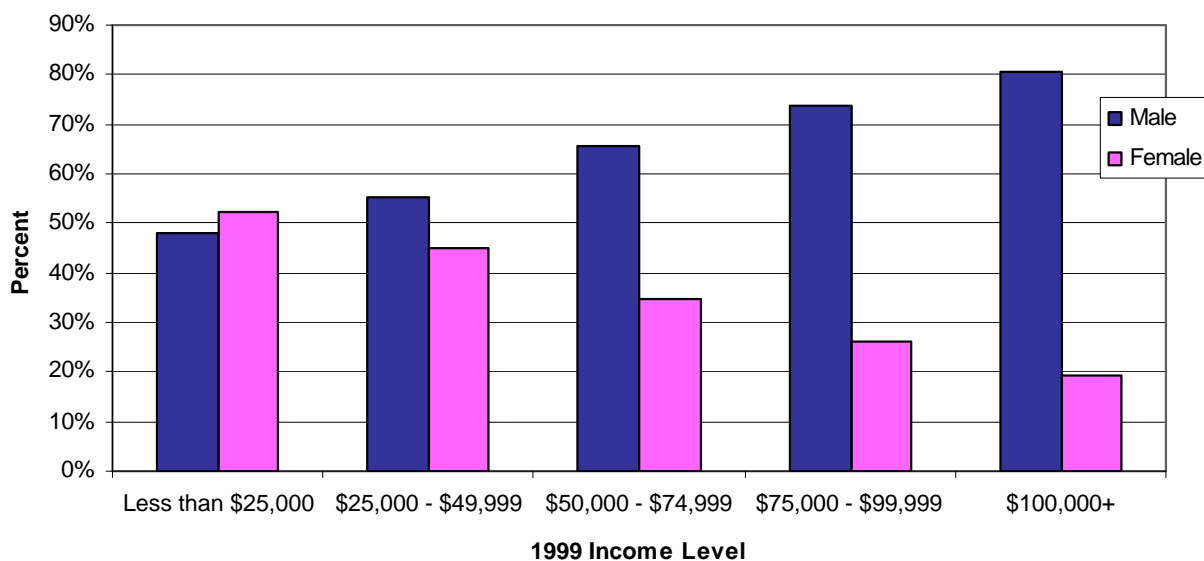
FIGURE 10.15
1999 Median Earnings by Sex and Work Experience: California 2000



*Includes persons working less than 35 hours per week and less than 50-52 weeks per year.

Figure 10.16 illustrates the distribution of income by sex. At all income levels except for those earning less than \$25,000, males outnumbered females. Of the 8.6 million persons earning less than \$25,000 in 1999, 52 percent were female and 48 percent were male. Of the 4.9 million persons earning \$25,000 to \$49,999, the proportions were reversed, with males comprising 55 percent and females, 45 percent. Among high-income earners, the gap between males and females widened: of the 880,000 persons earning \$100,000 or more, 81 percent were male and 19 percent were female.

FIGURE 10.16
Distribution of Persons* (Age 16+) within 1999 Income Level by Sex: California 2000



*Persons (Age 16+) with work experience and earnings

Year-round, full-time median earnings ranged from \$40,546 for Whites to \$22,632 for persons who chose the Other Race category (see Table 10.11). Median earnings for Whites were 11 percent higher than the total (\$36,563). Median earnings for persons in the Other Race category were 62 percent of the total; Hispanics earned 68 percent.

TABLE 10.11
1999 Year-Round, Full-Time Median Earnings by Race/Ethnicity: California 2000

<i>Earnings</i>	Total	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Pacific Islander	Other	Two or More	Hispanic
Median	36,563	40,546	33,982	29,508	38,023	31,128	22,632	31,735	24,681

Variation in earnings for year-found, full-time workers was greater among the races than between the sexes. In general, women earned 78 cents for every dollar earned by men, that is, the female-to-male ratio was 0.78. The female-to-male ratio varied by race/ethnicity group, however: Whites had the lowest ratio, 0.75, and Blacks the highest, 0.87. Hispanics had a ratio of 0.86 (see Table 10.12).

TABLE 10.12
1999 Year-Round, Full-Time Median Earnings by Sex and Race/Ethnicity: California 2000

<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	Total	Male	Female	Female/Male Ratio
White	\$40,546	\$45,831	\$34,275	0.75
Black	\$33,982	\$36,391	\$31,728	0.87
Native American	\$29,508	\$31,571	\$26,253	0.83
Asian	\$38,023	\$41,951	\$33,352	0.80
Pacific Islander	\$31,128	\$35,112	\$27,693	0.79
Other	\$22,632	\$24,289	\$20,638	0.85
Two or More	\$31,735	\$35,370	\$28,757	0.81
Hispanic	\$24,681	\$25,897	\$22,237	0.86
Total	\$36,563	\$40,627	\$31,722	0.78

11. Poverty:

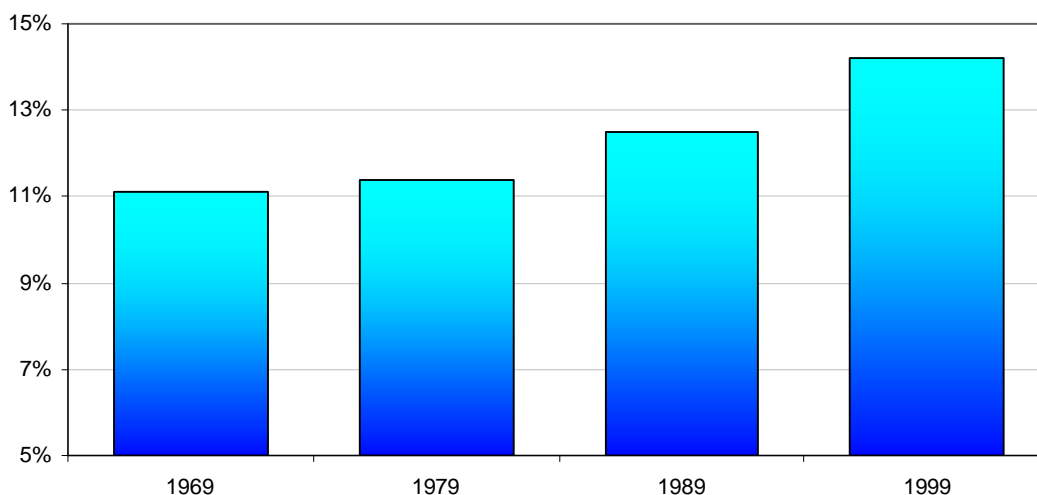
Poverty calculations for both individuals and families were based on family size and composition as well as pre-tax income. The Census Bureau has been measuring poverty since the early 1960s, and the measurement is not without controversy. Measuring poverty is difficult and the measure employed is admitted by all to be imperfect, yet that by itself does little to lessen the measure's utility, particularly when confining comparisons to a single period. In other words, the measure has more utility for geographic and inter-group comparisons and less utility for temporal comparisons. Note also that the poverty thresholds as calculated by the Census Bureau do not take into account differences in the cost of living among various areas. For more information on how the Census Bureau calculates poverty thresholds, please see <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty.html>.

Poverty levels fluctuate according to economic cycles—as the economy expands, fewer people generally live below the poverty level. In 1999, the economy was still expanding, so poverty figures from the 2000 census may be very different than those reported more recently.

Poverty—Persons (P87, P88, P159A-H, PCT49, PCT50, PCT51):

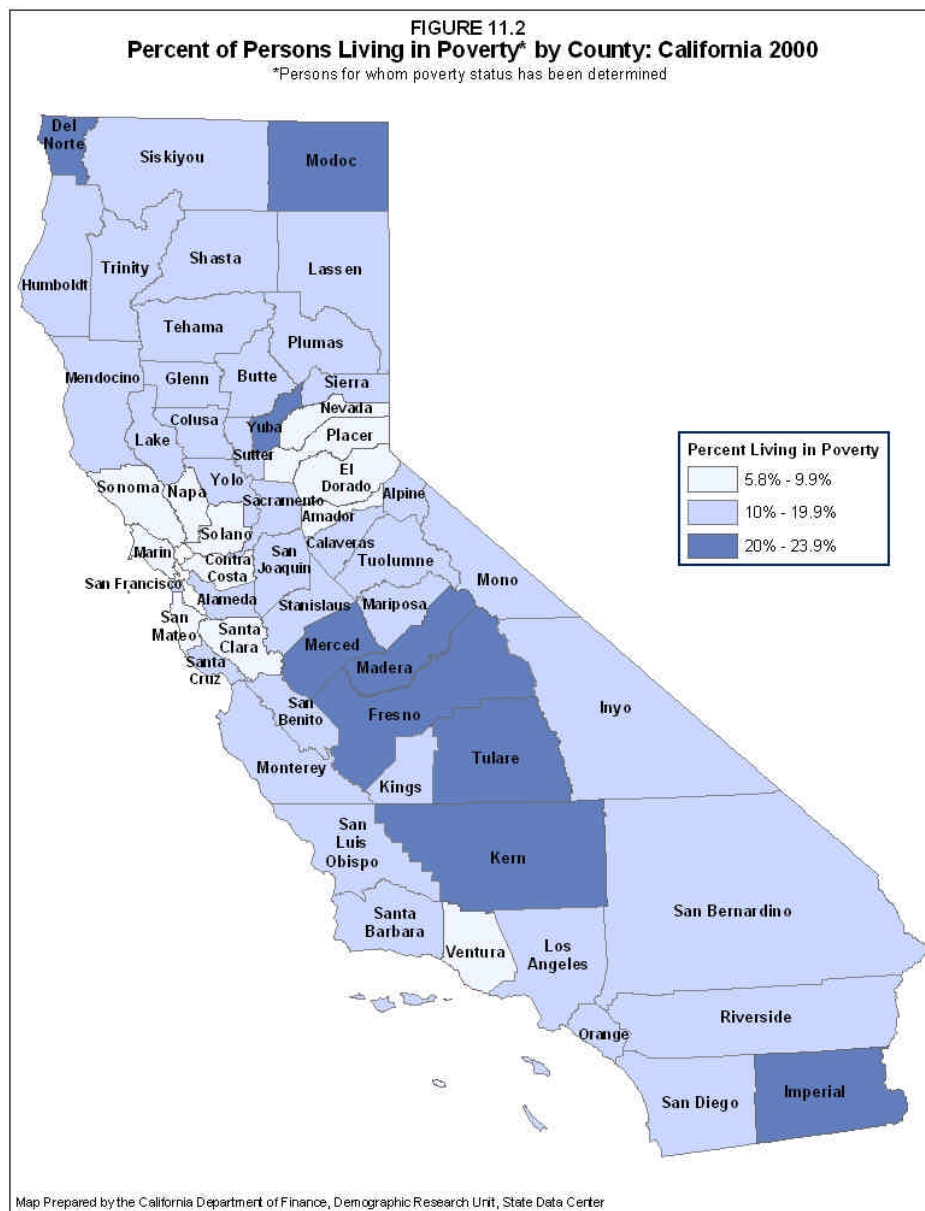
In 1999, 4.7 million persons in California were living in poverty²⁹—14.2 percent of the state's population and an increase of 1.1 million persons over the 3.6 million in 1989. Figure 11.1 below shows the trend of increasing poverty from 1969 onwards. The U.S. poverty rate, at 12.4 percent, was somewhat below that of California.

FIGURE 11.1
Percent of Persons Living Below the Poverty Level: California, 1970 – 2000



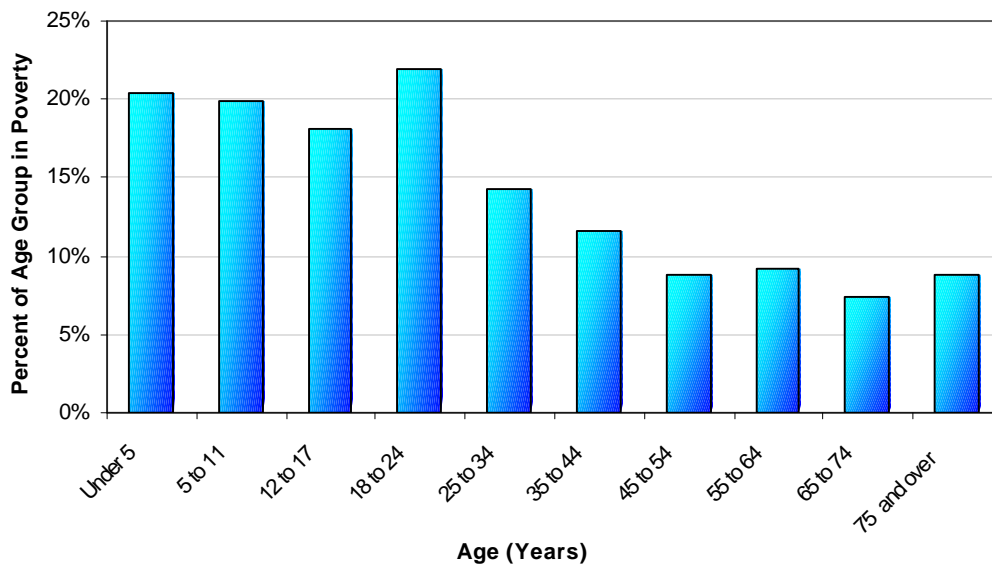
At the county level, Tulare (24 percent) had the highest proportion of persons living in poverty followed by Fresno and Imperial (23 percent each). Nine counties had over 20 percent of their population living below the poverty level in 1999. At the other end of the spectrum, Placer and San Mateo (6 percent each) as well as Marin (7 percent) had the lowest percentages of persons living in poverty (see Figure 11.2).

²⁹ Poverty data are presented only for persons "for whom poverty status has been determined" and do not include persons living in group quarters (i.e. military group quarters, dormitories, etc.) nor unrelated children age 15 and under. Prior year's income is used to determine poverty status (i.e. 1999 income is used for 2000 figures).



In 1999, poverty rates declined with age: younger persons faced higher poverty rates than older persons (see Figure 11.3). Children had poverty rates of 18 percent or more, depending on the age group. The highest poverty rates, however, were among young adults age 18 to 24—the ages at which many persons leave their families to form their own households. People age 45 and older faced the lowest poverty rates, under 10 percent. The number of children in poverty, 1.8 million, outnumbered the 280,000 persons 65 and older in poverty by more than six to one.

FIGURE 11.3
Percent of Persons in Poverty by Age: California 2000



Counties with the highest proportions of children younger than 18 living below poverty were Tulare, Fresno, and Modoc, with child poverty rates of 30 percent or more. San Mateo and Placer, each with less than 7 percent, had the lowest proportions of children in poverty. Only 6 counties in California had less than 10 percent of persons under age 18 living in poverty.

Imperial County had the highest proportion of persons age 65 and over living in poverty with 14 percent; only 2 percent of seniors in Mono and Sierra counties lived in poverty. In 50 out of 58 counties, less than 10 percent of California seniors lived below the poverty level in 1999 (see Appendix 11.1).

Child poverty rates were essentially equal for males and females. From age 16 onward, females had poverty rates about one to four percentage points higher than males of the same ages (see Table 11.1). Females made up a majority of all persons living in poverty, 54 percent, but this pattern varied by age. At older ages, poverty was increasingly female with women making up 62 percent of those in poverty for age 65 to 74 and 72 percent of those age 75 and older.

TABLE 11.1
Persons Living in Poverty by Sex and Age: California 2000

<i>Age (Years)</i>	<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>		
	Number	Poverty Rate	Number	Poverty Rate	Percent Female Living in Poverty
Under 5 years	250,259	20.4%	238,997	20.4%	48.8%
5 years	55,703	20.7%	51,806	20.4%	48.2%
6 to 11 years	326,233	19.8%	311,222	19.8%	48.8%
12 to 14 years	135,039	17.8%	128,877	17.9%	48.8%
15 years	44,460	18.2%	43,359	18.7%	49.4%
16 and 17 years	85,454	17.8%	85,691	18.9%	50.1%
18 to 24 years	317,239	19.8%	369,018	24.2%	53.8%
25 to 34 years	316,986	12.4%	404,798	16.2%	56.1%
35 to 44 years	284,264	10.3%	361,289	12.9%	56.0%
45 to 54 years	177,327	8.5%	200,821	9.2%	53.1%
55 to 64 years	100,736	8.2%	136,141	10.1%	57.5%
65 to 74 years	52,773	6.2%	86,764	8.4%	62.2%
75 years and over	39,702	6.4%	101,172	10.5%	71.8%
Total	2,186,175	13.4%	2,519,955	15.0%	53.5%

The differences among poverty rates for persons of different races were basically as large as for those of different ages: rates between ages or races varied by at least a factor of two (see Table 11.2). Whites had the lowest rate of poverty at 10 percent; the group with the highest rate was Other Race at 24 percent. Blacks, American Indians, and Hispanics also had high poverty rates of 22 percent each.

TABLE 11.2
Poverty Rates of Persons by Race/Ethnicity and Age: California 2000

<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	<i>Age (Years)</i>				
	0 - 4	5 - 17	18 - 64	65+	Total
White	15%	14%	10%	6%	10%
Black	33%	29%	19%	15%	22%
American Indian	30%	27%	20%	16%	22%
Asian	13%	17%	12%	11%	13%
Pacific Islander	21%	20%	14%	12%	16%
Other Race	31%	29%	21%	17%	24%
Two or More Races	18%	18%	16%	14%	17%
Hispanic	28%	27%	20%	14%	22%
Total Population	20%	19%	13%	8%	14%

Whether a person was foreign or native born played a role in their poverty status. Of the 4.7 million persons living below the poverty level, 64 percent were native born and 36 percent were foreign born. The poverty rate for native-born persons was 13 percent and for the foreign born it was 19 percent (see Table 11.3). However, the overall rate for the foreign born conceals a wide disparity between citizens and noncitizens. Naturalized foreign-born persons had a poverty rate of 11 percent, which was lower than that for natives.

The poverty rate for noncitizens was more than twice as high at 25 percent. Noncitizens made up 16 percent of California's population but 28 percent of persons living in poverty. Part of the explanation for the difference in poverty rates between naturalized citizens and the noncitizen foreign born may lie in the length of time they resided in this country. Naturalized citizens tended to have been here longer than noncitizens and so were likely to have had more time to acquire the job and language skills needed for economic success.

TABLE 11.3
Persons Living in Poverty by Nativity: California 2000

<i>Persons in Poverty</i>	Native	Foreign Born	Total
Number	3,030,071	1,676,059	4,706,130
Percent	12.5%	19.1%	14.2%

Los Angeles County had the largest number of noncitizens living in poverty, 574,000, followed by Orange with 115,000. Los Angeles also had the largest number of native-born persons living in poverty, 944,000, followed by San Diego with 226,000.

Poverty—Families (P90, P91, PCT60):

Of the 8 million families in California, about 846,000 families (11 percent) had incomes below the poverty level in 1999. In comparison, 671,000 families—or 9 percent of the 7.2 million California families in 1989—had incomes below the poverty level. From 1989 to 1999, the number of families whose incomes were below the poverty level increased by 175,000 families, or 26 percent (see Table 11.4).

The increase in the number of families in poverty differed by family type. Of families in poverty, the number headed by male householders with no spouse present increased 46 percent, the number headed by married couples increased 33 percent, and the number headed by female householders with no spouse present increased only 15 percent. The largest absolute increases among families in poverty were for married-couple families (102,000) and female householders with no spouse present (46,000).

TABLE 11.4
Families in Poverty by Family Type and Presence of Children: California, 1990-2000

<i>Family Type and Presence of Children</i>	1990	2000	1990-2000 Percent Change
Married-couple family:	305,551	407,637	33%
With related children under 18 years:	231,686	318,628	38%
No related children under 18 years	73,865	89,009	21%
Male householder, no wife present:	60,555	88,216	46%
With related children under 18 years:	45,867	69,998	53%
No related children under 18 years	14,688	18,218	24%
Female householder, no husband present:	304,579	350,138	15%
With related children under 18 years:	276,033	310,533	12%
No related children under 18 years	28,546	39,605	39%
Income below poverty level:	670,685	845,991	26%

Figure 11.4 shows the proportions of families in poverty by family type and presence of children. More than 80 percent of families in poverty had children. Single-parent families with children in poverty outnumbered married-couple families with children in poverty—381,000 to 319,000.

FIGURE 11.4
Distribution of Families in Poverty by
Family Type and Presence of Children: California 2000

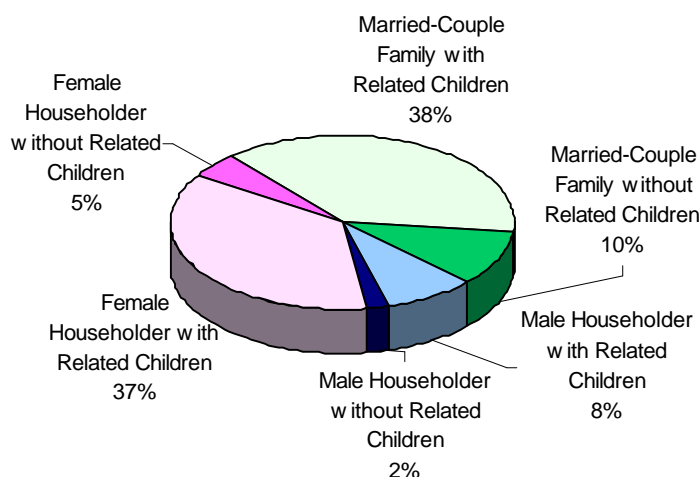


Table 11.5 shows a detailed breakdown of poverty rates by family type, presence of children, and age of children. Compared to other family types, married-couple families had the lowest poverty rate (7 percent). Female householders with no spouse present had the highest rate (25 percent). Families without children had lower poverty rates for each family type. Only 3 percent of married-couple families without children lived in poverty. On the other hand, more than half of female-householder, no spouse-present families with children both preschool-age and school-age (i.e. under age 5 and also age 5 to 17) were in poverty. The age of the children present in the family also influenced poverty rates. Having both preschool-age and school-age children within a family had the largest effect on increasing poverty rates. This may be because these families had at least two children, while families with children in only one of the two categories may have had only one child. Moreover, families with preschool-age children tended to be poorer than families with children between the ages of 5 and 17, probably because of the younger age of the parents of preschoolers.

TABLE 11.5
Family Poverty Rates by Family Type and Presence of Children: California 2000

	Family Type			Total
	Married-couple	Male householder, no spouse present	Female householder, no spouse present	
<i>Presence of Children</i>				
With related children under 18 years:	9.7%	19.6%	32.5%	15.3%
Under 5 years only	8.2%	20.9%	35.4%	13.9%
Under 5 years and 5 to 17 years	15.8%	29.6%	50.2%	22.8%
5 to 17 years only	7.5%	15.9%	26.3%	12.6%
No related children under 18 years	3.3%	7.8%	8.9%	4.3%
Total:	6.8%	15.0%	25.0%	10.6%

A full-time job goes a long way towards keeping families out of poverty (see Table 11.6). Classifying families by family type and the presence of a full-time worker within the family shows that employment was a stronger determinant of poverty than family type. Although almost 11 percent of the state's 8 million families were in poverty, the poverty rate was 21 percent for families without a full-time worker and only 3 percent for families with at least one full-time worker. Single-parent families with a full-time worker had poverty rates of either 5 percent (male householder) or 6 percent (female householder), yet married-couple families without a full-time worker had a rate more than twice as high at 14 percent. Female-headed, single-parent families without a single full-time worker fared particularly badly with 36 percent of such families living below the poverty threshold.

TABLE 11.6
Poverty Rates for Families by Family Type and Presence of
Full-Time Workers in Family: California 2000

<i>Full-Time Workers</i>	Total	<i>Family Type</i>		
		Married Couple	Male Householder, no Spouse	Female Householder, no Spouse
At Least One	3.1%	2.5%	5.0%	6.1%
None	21.1%	14.3%	25.7%	36.4%
All Families	10.6%	6.8%	15.0%	25.0%

Married-couple families with both spouses working full time, year round fared better than those with only one spouse working and certainly better than those in which neither spouse worked full time (see Table 11.7). The poverty rate for the 1.3 million married-couple families with both spouses working full time was nearly zero, with only 0.3% of such families living in poverty. In the 2.5 million married-couple families with only one spouse working full time, the poverty rate did not exceed 7 percent. Yet, for the 1.5 million married-couple families where at least one spouse did not work at all and the other worked less than full time, the poverty rate was almost 15 percent. The 654,000 families with both the householder and spouse working less than full time and a poverty rate of almost 8 percent fared less well than families with at least one full-time worker and a poverty rate of about 1.5 percent.

TABLE 11.7
Poverty Rates for Married-Couple Families by 1999 Work Experience of
Householder and Spouse: California 2000

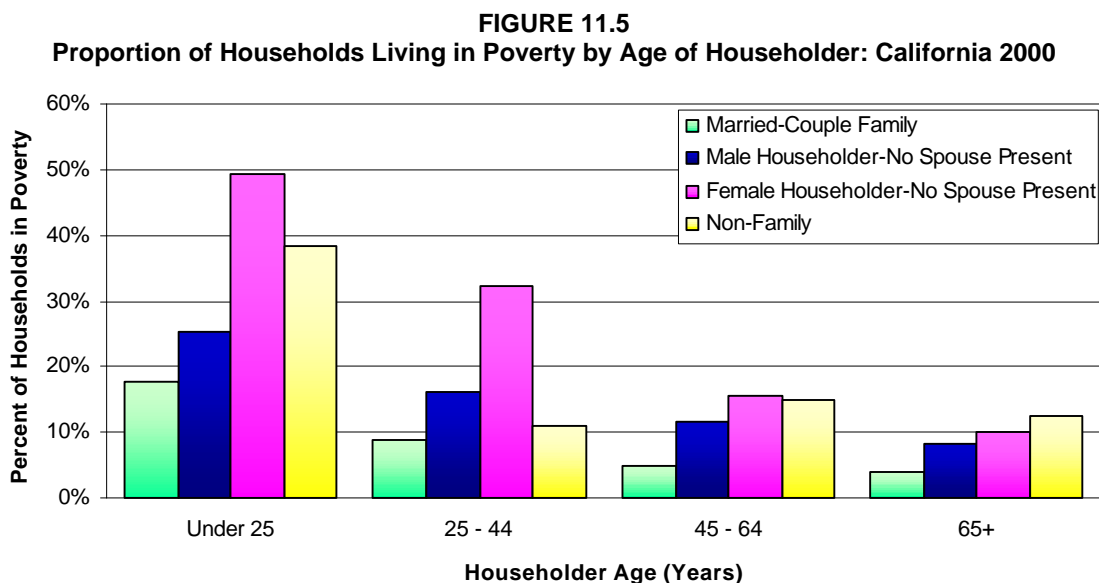
<i>Householder Work Experience</i>	<i>Spouse Work Experience</i>		
	Full time, Year Round	Less than Full time	Did Not Work
Worked full time, year round	0.3%	1.4%	6.8%
Worked less than full time	1.5%	7.7%	20.8%
Did not work	6.0%	17.0%	14.8%

How much money would it take to lift California's families out of poverty for one year? The Census Bureau calculated that the poverty aggregated income deficit, the amount of money needed in 1999 to bring all of California's families out of poverty for one year would have been \$6.4 billion. Los Angeles County alone would have needed \$2.4 billion to lift every family out of poverty, or about 38 percent of the \$6.4 billion state total.

The \$6.4 billion needed to raise the state's families out of poverty works out to \$797 for each California family or \$7,528 for every family in poverty in the state. By family type, \$3.1 billion would have been needed by married-couple families; \$2.7 billion by families headed by female householders with no spouse present; and \$600,000 by male householders with no spouse present.

Poverty—Households (P92):

Poverty rates vary by the age of the householder as well as the household type (family, other). In general, the proportion of households living in poverty declines as the age of the householder increases. Figure 11.5 shows poverty rates by age of householder for each household type in 1999. Until age 65 and over, the highest proportions of family households living in poverty were families headed by a female householder with no spouse present, while the least likely to live in poverty were married-couple families. Almost half of female-headed households with a householder under age 25 lived in poverty.



12. Housing:

For most people, their home is their most valuable asset and their mortgage is their biggest financial liability. The greatest social divide in the state is probably not race, income, or education, but rather housing tenure—whether one is a renter or homeowner. The description of housing in this report is divided into two sections: housing conditions and housing costs for owners and renters. Housing conditions include housing tenure, type of structure, number of rooms, occupants per room (a measure of crowding), build year, home heating, plumbing facilities, and motor vehicle availability.

Housing Conditions (H20, H27, H29, H32, H33, H34, H37, H41, H42, HCT29A-H):

While people can easily move into and out of different types of housing units, the housing stock changes slowly over time. In 2000, the number of housing units in California was 12.2 million, an increase of roughly one million units (9.2 percent) since 1990 (see Table 12.1). The increase was unevenly distributed across housing types, however. The number of mobile homes and housing structures containing 10 to 49 units decreased, while the number of single-family homes grew at a faster rate than the number of housing units as a whole. Single-family detached homes had the largest absolute increase, gaining about 785,000 units over the decade, but housing units in structures containing 50 or more units had the largest proportionate increase growing 52 percent between 1990 and 2000.

TABLE 12.1
Housing Units by Housing Type: California, 1990-2000

<i>Housing Unit Type</i>	<i>Housing Units</i>		<i>Change</i>	
	1990	2000	Number	Percent
1, detached	6,098,918	6,883,493	784,575	12.9%
1, attached	813,941	931,873	117,932	14.5%
2	321,193	327,024	5,831	1.8%
3 or 4	654,082	697,779	43,697	6.7%
5 to 9	708,167	722,827	14,660	2.1%
10 to 19	705,011	619,092	-85,919	-12.2%
20 to 49	650,788	617,051	-33,737	-5.2%
50 or more	557,902	845,742	287,840	51.6%
Mobile home	556,411	538,423	-17,988	-3.2%
Boat, RV, van, etc.*	116,469	31,245	-85,224	NA
Total	11,182,882	12,214,549	1,031,667	9.2%

* The wording on the census questionnaire regarding the miscellaneous types of housing was different enough between the two censuses so that this category was not comparable.

In 2000, the distribution of tenure and housing type for structures in a given area was a product of what had already been built and market forces. Single-family housing made up 64 percent of California's occupied housing units with 7.4 million units (see Table 12.2). This varied by tenure, however, as 89 percent of owner-occupied units, but only one-third of rental housing units were single-family housing. Structures with multiple housing units comprised 3.6 million

units or 31 percent of the state's housing stock. Multiple housing units represented 65 percent (3.2 million) of the rental housing stock but only 6 percent (362,000) of owner-occupied units. Mobile homes and other types of housing made up a relatively small proportion of the total housing stock, just under half a million units (4 percent).

TABLE 12.2
Occupied Housing Units by Housing Unit Type and Tenure: California 2000

<i>Housing Unit Type</i>	<i>Owner</i>		<i>Renter</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1, detached	5,291,196	80.8%	1,247,909	25.2%	6,539,105	56.8%
1, attached	505,733	7.7%	369,510	7.5%	875,243	7.6%
2	53,396	0.8%	253,484	5.1%	306,880	2.7%
3 or 4	82,041	1.3%	573,090	11.6%	655,131	5.7%
5 to 9	69,450	1.1%	608,074	12.3%	677,524	5.9%
10 to 19	44,898	0.7%	537,443	10.8%	582,341	5.1%
20 to 49	49,680	0.8%	533,067	10.8%	582,747	5.1%
50 or more	62,147	0.9%	729,089	14.7%	791,236	6.9%
Mobile home	373,351	5.7%	99,842	2.0%	473,193	4.1%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	14,345	0.2%	5,125	0.1%	19,470	0.2%
Total	6,546,237	100.0%	4,956,633	100.0%	11,502,870	100.0%

Rates of homeownership varied by housing type (see Table 12.3). Owners occupied 81 percent of single-family detached units. In contrast, renters occupied over 90 percent of structures with five or more units. Overall, 57 percent of all occupied housing units in the state were owner-occupied and 43 percent were renter-occupied.

TABLE 12.3
Distribution of Occupied Housing Units by Housing Type and Tenure: California 2000

<i>Tenure</i>	<i>Housing Type</i>										All Housing Units
	1, detached	1, attached	2	3 or 4	5 to 9	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 or more	Mobile home	Boat, RV, van, etc.	
Owners	80.9%	57.8%	17.4%	12.5%	10.3%	7.7%	8.5%	7.9%	78.9%	73.7%	56.9%
Renters	19.1%	42.2%	82.6%	87.5%	89.7%	92.3%	91.5%	92.1%	21.1%	26.3%	43.1%

Nearly three quarters of the population lived in single-unit housing types³⁰ and most lived in single-family detached housing—20.6 million persons, or 62 percent (see Table 12.4). Eighteen percent of the state's inhabitants lived in structures with five or more units.

Of the 33.1 million state residents, 19.3 million (58 percent) lived in owner-occupied housing units and 13.8 million (42 percent) lived in renter-occupied housing units—the same proportions as in 1990. Housing structures with multiple units were occupied primarily by renters and single-family units by owners. Of the 20.6 million persons living in single-family detached houses, 16.3 million (79 percent) lived in owner-occupied housing units and 4.3 million persons

³⁰ Single unit housing types include single-unit detached, single-unit attached, mobile homes, and the miscellaneous category of boats, RVs, vans, etc.

(21 percent) lived in renter-occupied units. In structures with five or more housing units, only 7 percent of the population were owners compared with 93 percent who were renters. Ownership rates for mobile homes, boats, RVs, etc.—74 percent owners and 26 percent renters—were similar to rates for single-family detached units. Overall, 85 percent of persons living in owner-occupied housing units lived in single-family detached units as did 31 percent of persons living in renter-occupied housing units.

San Francisco and Yuba were the only counties in which the number of persons living in renter-occupied housing outnumbered those living in owner-occupied housing (see Appendix 12.1). San Francisco was the only county with more of its population in multi-unit housing structures than in single-family units. Sierra and Trinity counties had the lowest proportion of their population living in multi-unit structures with 3 percent each. Yolo, with 10 percent, had the highest proportion of persons living in structures of 50 or more units followed by San Francisco at 9 percent. More than a quarter of the population of both Lake and Inyo counties lived in mobile homes.

TABLE 12.4
Persons by Housing Unit Type and Tenure: California 2000

<i>Housing Unit Type</i>	<i>Owner</i>		<i>Renter</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1, detached	16,334,646	84.7%	4,283,004	31.1%	20,617,650	62.4%
1, attached	1,346,897	7.0%	1,215,440	8.8%	2,562,337	7.8%
2	135,993	0.7%	691,979	5.0%	827,972	2.5%
3 or 4	195,401	1.0%	1,605,650	11.7%	1,801,051	5.4%
5 to 9	134,188	0.7%	1,559,893	11.3%	1,694,081	5.1%
10 to 19	85,330	0.4%	1,320,648	9.6%	1,405,978	4.3%
20 to 49	92,058	0.5%	1,256,012	9.1%	1,348,070	4.1%
50 or more	114,442	0.6%	1,544,902	11.2%	1,659,344	5.0%
Mobile home	821,290	4.3%	279,756	2.0%	1,101,046	3.3%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	23,905	0.1%	10,755	0.1%	34,660	0.1%
Total	19,284,150	100.0%	13,768,039	100.0%	33,052,189	100.0%

An alternative measure of the amount of living space available, the median number of rooms, is probably one of the most easily understood measures of home size. The median number of rooms reported for all occupied housing units in the state was 4.8 in 2000, the same as in 1990. For owner-occupied units, the median was 5.8; for renter-occupied units, 3.5.

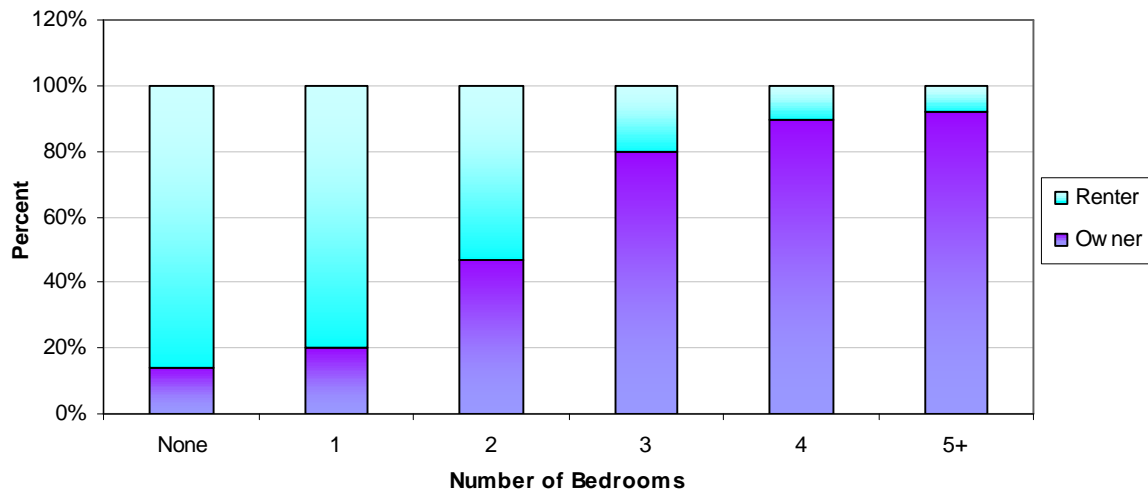
Of the 12.2 million housing units in the state, over half (7.2 million) had either two or three bedrooms (see Table 12.5). Housing units with five or more bedrooms represented only 3 percent (330,000) of the state's total housing stock. Between 1990 and 2000, the largest percentage increases in the number of housing units were for those with either no bedrooms (50 percent) or five or more bedrooms (39 percent). The number of two-bedroom units fell 2 percent between 1990 and 2000. In 1990, two-bedroom units were the most common; in 2000, three-bedroom units were.

TABLE 12.5
Housing Units by Number of Bedrooms: California, 1990 and 2000

<i>Bedrooms</i>	1990	2000	Difference	% Change
None	578,294	865,447	287,153	50%
1	2,055,053	2,212,950	157,897	8%
2	3,511,667	3,442,586	-69,081	-2%
3	3,504,420	3,725,240	220,820	6%
4	1,296,339	1,638,543	342,204	26%
5 or More	237,109	329,783	92,674	39%
Total	11,182,882	12,214,549	1,031,667	9%

The number of bedrooms in a unit varied considerably by tenure (owner- or renter- occupied). In general, the more bedrooms in a housing unit, the more likely it was to be owner-occupied. Fourteen percent of total housing units with no bedrooms were owner-occupied, compared to 92 percent of units with five or more bedrooms (see Figure 12.1).

FIGURE 12.1
Tenure of Housing Units by Number of Bedrooms: California 2000



Crowding can result from a high relative cost of housing, insufficient low-cost housing availability, and other economic factors. Within a geographic area, the number of occupants per room³¹ is one measure of crowding for housing units. Although the Census Bureau did not officially define “crowding,” an average of more than one occupant per room is generally considered crowded and more than 1.5 persons per room, severely crowded.

³¹ Occupants per room were calculated by dividing the total number of rooms in an occupied housing unit by the number of persons in the household.

Eighty-five percent of California's occupied housing units had one or fewer occupants per room. Owner-occupied housing units tended to have fewer occupants per room than renter-occupied units. The proportion of owner-occupied housing units with one occupant or less per room was 91 percent; for renter-occupied units, it was 76 percent (see Table 12.6). The probability of severe crowding was over three times greater for renters than for owners: 15 percent of renters lived in severely crowded households versus only 4 percent of owners.

TABLE 12.6
Occupied Housing Units by Tenure and Occupants per Room: California 2000

<i>Occupants per room</i>	<i>Owner Occupied</i>		<i>Renter Occupied</i>		<i>Total Households</i>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0.50 or less	4,210,011	64%	2,012,190	41%	6,222,201	54%
0.51 to 1.00	1,774,210	27%	1,758,107	35%	3,532,317	31%
1.01 to 1.50	278,471	4%	421,839	9%	700,310	6%
1.51 to 2.00	175,358	3%	388,269	8%	563,627	5%
2.01 or more	108,187	2%	376,228	8%	484,415	4%
Total	6,546,237	100%	4,956,633	100%	11,502,870	100%

Crowding was not a problem in much of the state. Thirty of California's 58 counties had more than 90 percent of occupied housing units with one or less occupant per room. Mariposa County had the least-crowded housing conditions: 97 percent of all housing units had one or less occupant per room. In 30 of the state's 58 counties, less than 5 percent of their units were severely crowded (see Appendix 12.2).

Some parts of the state, however, were severely crowded (with more than 1.5 occupants per room). Los Angeles County had the highest proportion (15 percent) of severely crowded occupied housing units, followed closely by Monterey County (13 percent). Renter-occupied housing units were even more likely to be severely crowded. The highest proportions of severely crowded rental units were also in Los Angeles (22 percent) and Monterey (20 percent).

For places with more than 500 housing units, the highest proportions of severely crowded households were located in Los Angeles County. They were Lennox (49 percent), Huntington Park (43 percent), and Bell Gardens (43 percent). In places with 25,000 or more housing units, Santa Ana (Orange) had the highest proportion, 37 percent, of its population residing in severely crowded households, followed by East Los Angeles (Los Angeles) at 34 percent, and El Monte (Los Angeles) with 32 percent.

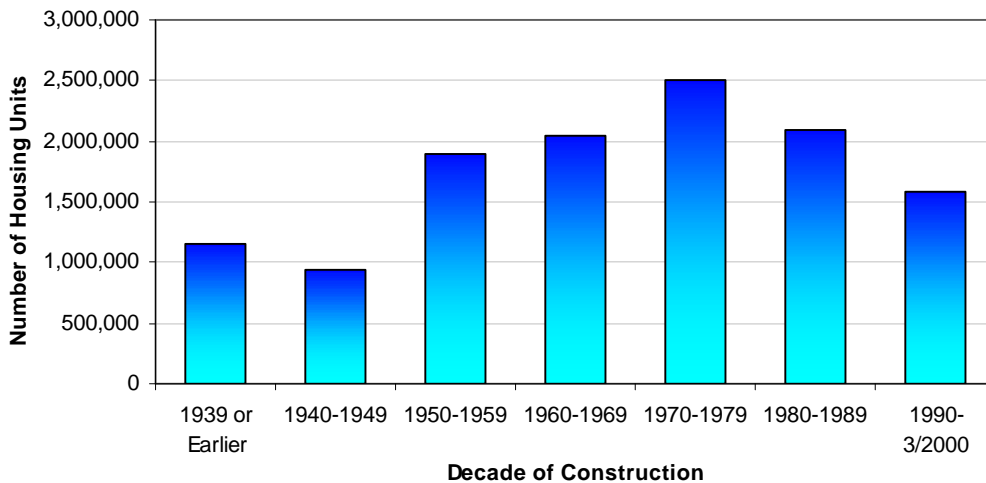
Crowding varied by race/ethnicity (see Table 12.7). Households headed by Whites had the lowest proportion of crowding (8 percent) while those headed by the Other race category had the highest (49 percent). Households headed by Hispanics made up 43 percent of all crowded households. While most would agree that "crowding" is undesirable, its causes were complex. The available housing stock, housing prices, income, and even fertility levels play roles in determining who lived in crowded conditions and who did not.

TABLE 12.7
Proportion of Households Living in Crowded Conditions by
Race/Ethnicity of Household Head: California 2000

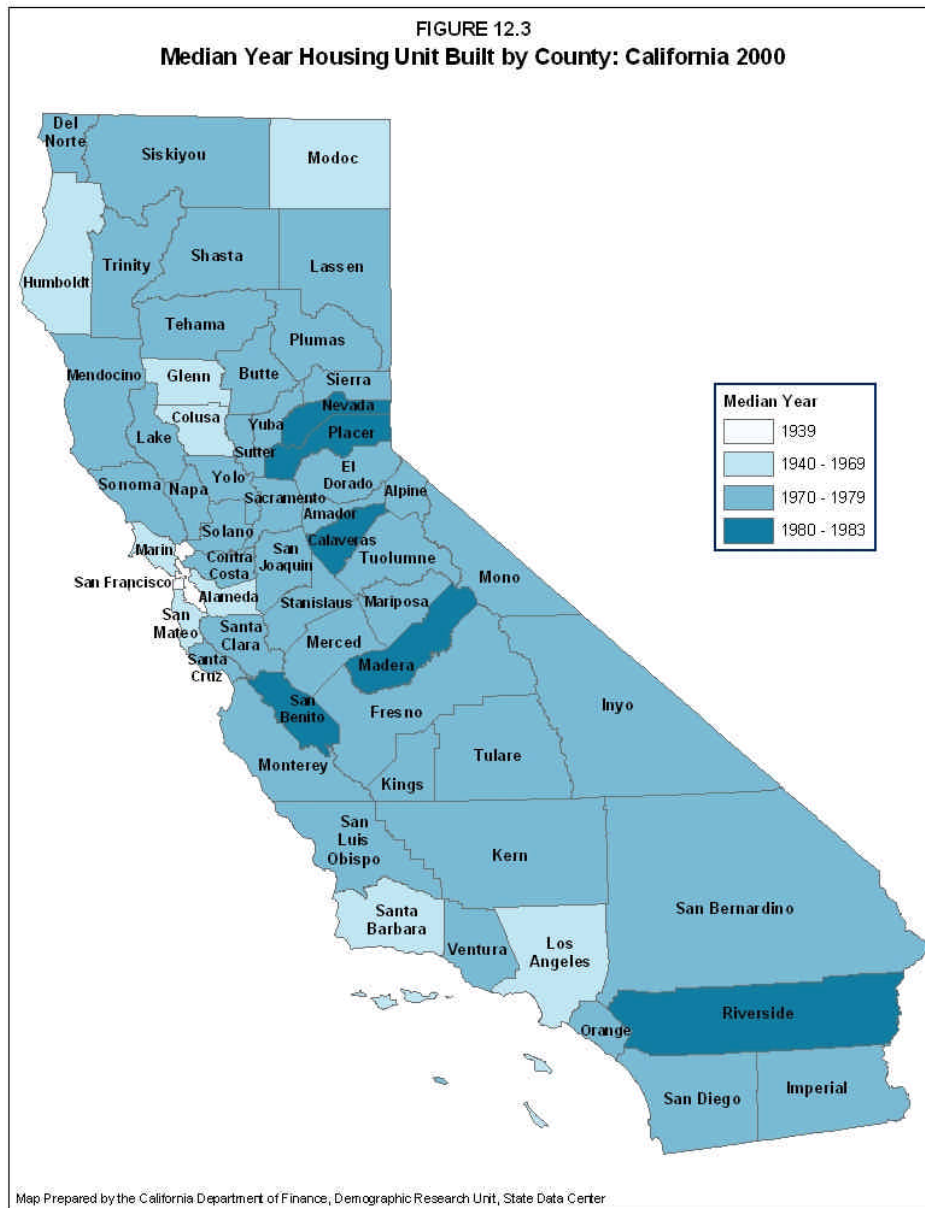
<i>Persons Per Room</i>	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Pacific Islander	Other	Two or More	Hispanic
Total	7,756,027	777,973	96,339	1,110,698	28,474	1,294,491	438,868	2,564,765
1.00 or less	7,133,361	679,722	75,890	838,334	19,657	666,876	340,678	1,475,147
1.01 or more	622,666	98,251	20,449	272,364	8,817	627,615	98,190	1,089,618
Percent Crowded	8.0%	12.6%	21.2%	24.5%	31.0%	48.5%	22.4%	42.5%

As recorded in the 2000 Census, the 12.2 million housing units in California are shown below by their decade year of construction (see Figure 12.2). Twenty-one percent, or 2.5 million, were built between 1970 and 1979. Even though California's population increased steadily from 1950 to 2000, the number of new housing units built each decade increased only through the 1970s and then declined in both the 1980s and the 1990s. More new housing units were built during the 1970s than during any other decade since 1939.

FIGURE 12.2
When Were They Built? California, 1939-2000



The median year built is a good summary measure of the age of an area's housing stock. For occupied housing units in the state, 1970 was the median year that the structures were built resulting in a median age of 30 years (one year greater than for the U.S. as a whole). For the 1990 census, the median age of California's housing was 23 years, indicating that the state's housing stock had aged rapidly over the decade. At the state level, the median year for construction of housing did not vary much by housing tenure—1971 for owner-occupied homes and 1969 for renter-occupied homes. San Francisco County had housing units with the oldest median year of construction, 1939; Los Angeles had the second-oldest year, 1961; Placer had the most recent year, 1983 (see Figure 12.3).



A number of the state's cities and places had occupied housing stock with the same median-build year as San Francisco, 1939: Amador (Amador), Belden (Plumas), Crockett (Contra Costa), McCloud (Siskiyou), Piedmont (Alameda), Port Costa (Contra Costa), Randsburg (Kern), Ross (Marin), Tennant (Siskiyou), and Tomales (Marin). The places with the youngest housing stock were Las Flores (Tehama) and Laguna West (Sacramento) with median-build years of 1998.

House Heating Fuel and Plumbing Facilities (H40, H47, H48)

Like homes in the rest of the nation, California homes depended primarily on utility gas or electricity as sources of heating. The majority of California's occupied housing units in 2000 were heated by utility gas (71 percent), followed distantly by electricity (22 percent).

Approximately 2 percent of housing units were heated by wood; slightly over 1 percent used no fuel for home heating. Comparing sources of heating in 1990 and 2000, the number of homes heated by either utility gas or electricity each increased by over 500,000 units, while the number of homes heated by wood decreased by more than 100,000 (see Table 12.8). The largest percentage increase was in the category of homes that used no fuel for heating—an increase of 96 percent over the period. The number of homes heated by solar energy³² remained relatively unchanged at about 13,500. Less than 0.5 percent of housing units throughout the state used solar energy for home heating. Although this percentage was small, it represented 29 percent of the homes heated by solar energy in the entire U.S.

TABLE 12.8
Number of Households by Home Heating Fuel: California, 1990 and 2000

<i>Home Heating Fuel</i>	1990	2000	Numeric Change	% Change
Utility Gas	7,599,735	8,114,829	515,094	7%
Bottle, tank, or LP gas	321,111	434,972	113,861	35%
Electricity	1,996,897	2,505,406	508,509	25%
Fuel Oil, Kerosene, etc.	26,427	36,675	10,248	39%
Coal or Coke	598	734	136	23%
Wood	321,401	204,699	-116,702	-36%
Solar energy	13,399	13,508	109	1%
Other Fuel	17,789	27,791	10,002	56%
No Fuel Used	83,849	164,256	80,407	96%
Total Occupied Housing Units	10,381,206	11,502,870	1,121,664	11%

In 35 of California's 58 counties, utility gas was used by a majority of occupied housing units for house heating. In no county was electricity used in a majority of households (see Appendix 12.3)—coming the closest were Del Norte (48 percent) and Imperial (47 percent). Tuolumne (53 percent) was the only county where more than half of occupied housing units were heated by bottled, tank, or liquified propane (LP) gas. Trinity (52 percent) was the only county with a majority of its housing units heated by wood.

California was similar to the rest of the country in plumbing facilities as well as home heating. In order for a housing unit's plumbing facilities to be considered complete, the unit must include the following facilities: 1) hot and cold piped water; 2) a flush toilet; 3) a bathtub or shower. Of the state's 11.5 million occupied housing units, 85,460 units or less than 1 percent, lacked complete plumbing facilities. This was a 47 percent increase over the 57,974 occupied housing units in 1990 that lacked complete plumbing facilities. In 2000, of the 6.5 million owner-occupied housing units, 0.4 percent lacked complete plumbing facilities. For the 4.9 million rental units, this percentage was 1.2 percent. Of the 85,460 units lacking complete plumbing facilities, 58,536 units, or 68 percent, were rented.

³² Heating with solar energy includes "...heat provided by sunlight that collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms." Electricity collected from photovoltaic cells would not be included in this definition, unless the electricity was used for heating purposes.

Motor Vehicle Availability (H44, H45, H46)

Strictly speaking, the availability of a motor vehicle would seem unrelated to housing conditions. However, given the nature of American settlement patterns—with the frequent separation between housing and locations for work, shopping and recreation—vehicle availability is also a measure of the conditions in which Californians live.

In 2000, the state's 11.5 million households had 20 million vehicles available,³³ or an average of 1.7 vehicles per household, representing an increase of more than 8 percent over the number of vehicles available in 1990. Owner-occupied housing units in 2000 had 13.4 million vehicles available, or 2.0 vehicles per owner household. Renter households had 6.6 million vehicles available, or 1.3 vehicles per renter household. In 1990 and 2000, 9 percent of all households had no vehicle available: for owner households, it was 4 percent in both years and for renter households, it was 17 percent in 2000 and 16 percent in 1990.

Among the counties, San Benito had the highest mean number of vehicles per household, 2.1; San Francisco had the lowest, 1.1. Surprisingly, and perhaps contrary to its popular image, Los Angeles County had the second lowest mean vehicles per household, 1.6 (see Appendix 12.4).

Housing Costs for Renters (H54, H56, H58, H62, H63, H64, H68, H69, H70, HCT37A-H, HCT40A-H):

Housing costs differ for renter and owner households. For renters, housing costs include rent and (possibly) utilities. Homeowners, on the other hand, face mortgage payments, insurance, taxes, and other items. Usually, census respondents paid either rental or owner costs, but not both. Although under certain circumstances households can face both costs simultaneously, the Census Bureau collected data only on the house in which the respondent lived. Housing costs for renters are examined in this section.

Rental contracts differ as to whether they include the cost of utilities, services, or other items. The Census 2000 definition of "contract rent" included only the monthly rent and did not include costs of furnishings, utilities, or services. On a monthly basis, the aggregate contract rent for all specified renter-occupied housing units³⁴ in California was \$3.6 billion, with an average rent of \$723, and a median of \$677.

Median contract rent was highest in the counties of Santa Clara (\$1,114); Marin (\$1,105); and San Mateo (\$1,074). Five counties, Modoc, Siskiyou, Glenn, Trinity and Sierra, had median rents slightly under \$400 per month. Modoc was the only county with a mean contract rent under \$300 at \$246 (see Appendix 12.5).

"Gross rent" includes not only the contract rent but also the cost of utilities and fuel. On a monthly basis in 2000, gross rent from all specified renter-occupied housing units paying rent on a cash basis was \$3.95 billion in California, or \$829 per renter-occupied housing unit with a median of \$747. Thirty percent of renters paid less than \$600³⁵ per month in gross cash rent; 25 percent paid more than \$1,000 per month (see Table 12.9).

³³ Vehicle availability was defined as "...the number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles were included if kept at home and used for non-business purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles were excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also were excluded."

³⁴ Specified renter-occupied units exclude single-family houses on 10 acres or more.

³⁵ Excludes households paying no cash rent.

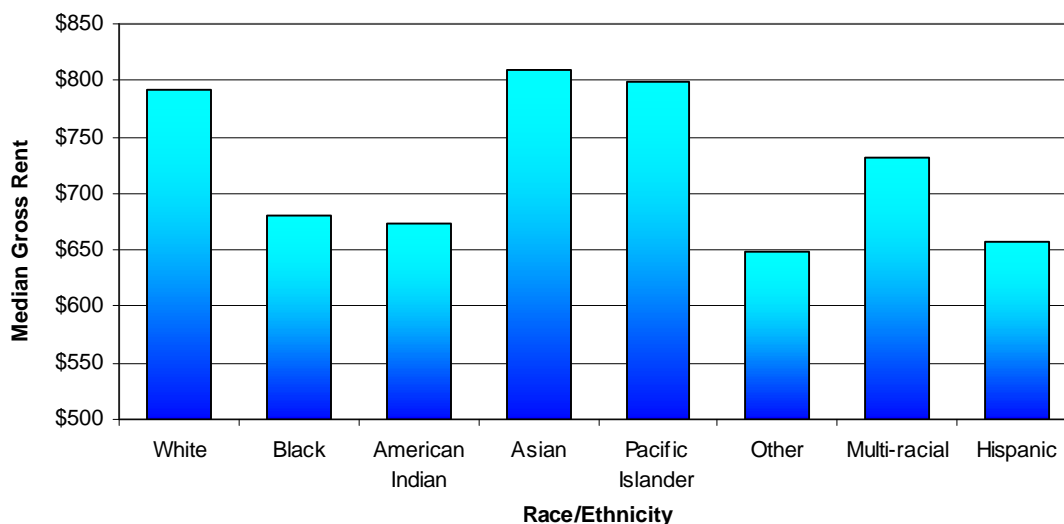
TABLE 12.9
Distribution of Monthly Gross Rent of Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units: California 2000

<i>Rent</i>	<\$400	\$400- \$599	\$600- \$799	\$800- \$999	\$1,000- \$1,249	\$1,250- \$1,499	\$1,500+	No Cash Rent	Total
Number	459,275	986,433	1,236,198	879,891	570,151	299,941	336,834	152,858	4,921,581
Percent	9.3%	20.0%	25.1%	17.9%	11.6%	6.1%	6.8%	3.1%	100.0%

Santa Clara, Marin, and San Mateo counties were clearly the most expensive rental housing markets in the state. All three had 60 percent or more of their specified rental-occupied housing units with gross cash rents of over \$1,000 per month. Median gross rents were \$1,185 (Santa Clara), \$1,162 (Marin), and \$1,144 (San Mateo); mean gross rents for each were over \$1,200 per month. Modoc had the lowest median gross rent at \$429 per month. In 1990, the counties with the highest median gross rents (in 1999 dollars) were Marin (\$1,085), Orange (\$1,040), Santa Clara (\$1,018), and San Mateo (\$1,012). Modoc also had the lowest median gross rent in 1990 at \$432 per month (1999 dollars). Between 1990 and 2000, 19 counties had a real increase in median gross rent and 38 counties had a real decrease (see Appendix 12.6). Of all places in 2000 with more than 100 renter-occupied housing units, Hillsborough (San Mateo) had the highest mean rent at \$3,453, followed by Ross (Marin) with \$2,906.³⁶

Median gross rent varied by race (see Figure 12.4). In 2000, Asians had the highest median gross rent (\$809) followed by Pacific Islanders (\$799). The lowest median gross rents were paid by persons in the Other Race category (\$648) and by Hispanics (\$658).

FIGURE 12.4
Median Gross Rent by Race/Ethnicity: California 2000



Rent can be expressed as both an absolute and a relative cost. The absolute cost is simply the amount of money paid for rent while the relative cost is the amount of money paid in relation to household income. The proportion of income spent on rent provides a more accurate picture of a household's true housing cost than rent alone. Median gross rent for the 4.7 million

³⁶ Median gross rent was top-coded at \$2,001 and so was not used in ranking.

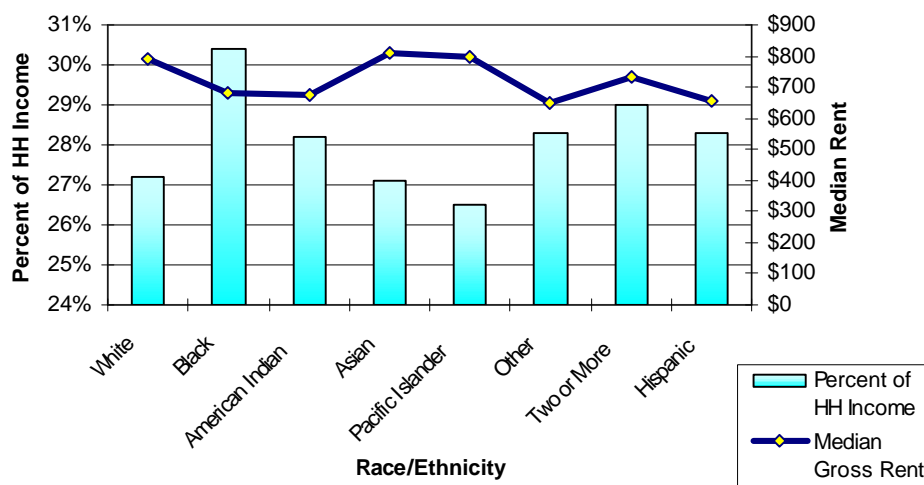
households paying cash rent was 27.7 percent of 1999 household income (see Table 12.10). For counties, rent as a proportion of income ranged from 32 percent in Humboldt, Yolo, and Butte to 22 percent in Alpine (see Appendix 12.7).

TABLE 12.10
Specified Renter-Occupied Households by Cash Rent as a Proportion of
1999 Household Income: California 2000

<i>Proportion</i>	<i>Cash Rent Paid as a Proportion of 1999 Household Income</i>				
	<20%	20%-29%	30%-39%	40%+	Total
Number	1,387,282	1,187,304	694,076	1,385,619	4,654,281
Percent	29.8%	25.5%	14.9%	29.8%	100.0%

Figure 12.5 presents both absolute and relative rental costs paid by the race/ethnicity of the household head. In terms of absolute costs, Asians (\$809), Pacific Islanders (\$799), and Whites (\$791) paid the highest median gross rent. In relative terms, the highest rental costs were paid by Blacks (30 percent of household income) and Hispanics (28 percent). One in four renting households headed by Blacks paid 50 percent or more of their income for rent.

FIGURE 12.5
Median Gross Rent as a Percentage of 1999 Household Income by Race/Ethnicity: California 2000

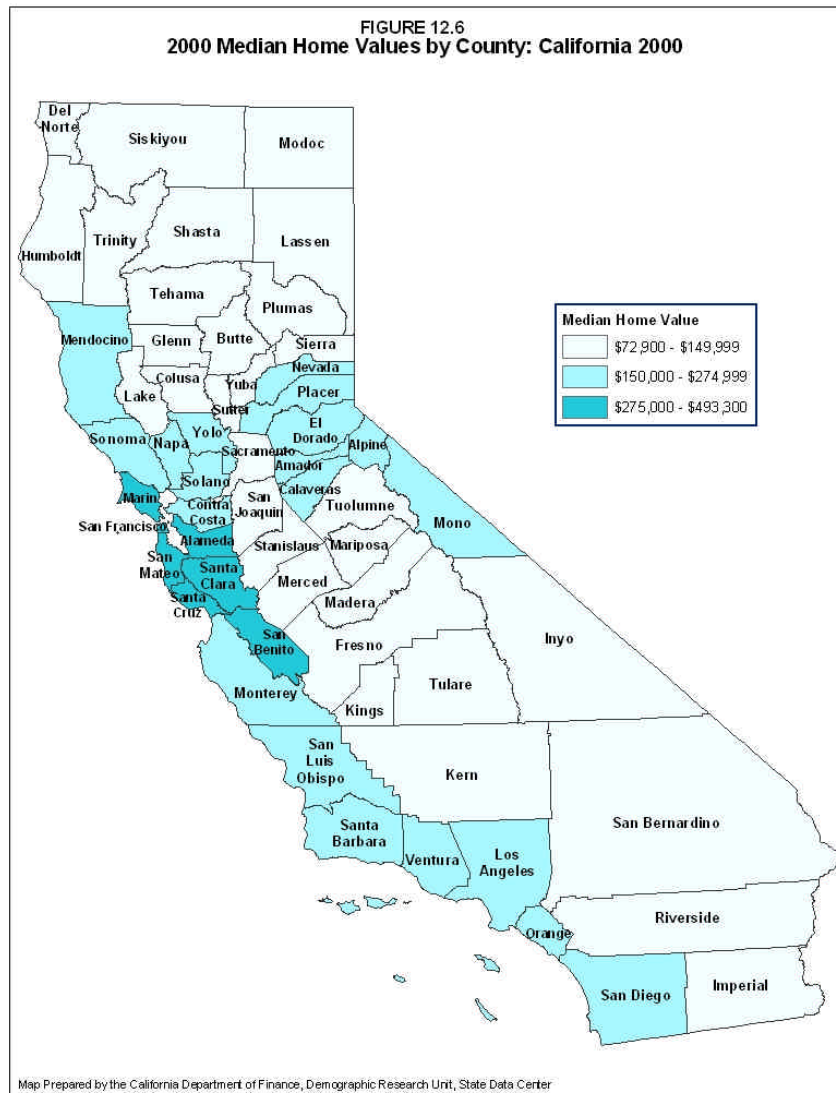


Rental leases stipulate what charges are included in the monthly rent with tenants often paying extra for utilities. Overall, 11 percent of renters had all of their utilities included in their monthly rent, while the remaining 89 percent (90 percent in 1990) had to pay for one or more of their utilities. Sacramento County had the highest proportion of households paying for one or more of their utilities, 94 percent, followed by Sutter and Yolo, each with 93 percent. Yuba, 76 percent, and Mariposa and Mono counties, each with 77 percent, had the lowest proportions (see Appendix 12.8).

Housing Values and Costs for Homeowners (H74, H76, H78, H79, H82, H84, H85, H86, H91, H94, H95, H98, HCT19, HCT20, HCT21, HCT42A-H, HCT43A-H, HCT48A-H):

According to the homeowners who responded to the 2000 Census, the aggregate value of all owner-occupied housing units in the state was more than \$1.77 trillion. This works out to a median value of \$198,900 and a mean value of \$271,200 per owner-occupied housing unit.

Data on housing values support California's reputation as an expensive housing market, with almost 17 percent of the nation's \$10.6 trillion worth of owner-occupied housing and only 9 percent of the nation's owner-occupied housing units. California homes tended to be more expensive than the national average: 42 of the state's 58 counties had median home values higher than the U.S. median of \$111,800. The six counties with the highest median values were in the San Francisco Bay Area (see Figure 12.6). Four counties had median home values over \$400,000: Marin (\$493,300), San Mateo (\$449,400), San Francisco (\$422,700), and Santa Clara (\$422,600). The lowest median home values were in Modoc (\$72,900), Kern (\$89,400), and Yuba (\$89,500) counties (see Appendix 12.9).



Of California's places with more than 100 owner-occupied housing units, 16 had median values of more than \$1 million. The incorporated cities with the least expensive homes in terms of median values were Maricopa (Kern) at \$41,200 and Tulelake (Siskiyou) with \$41,400 (see Appendix 12.10).

The median value of California's owner-occupied mobile homes was \$37,800. San Francisco (\$219,300), Santa Cruz (\$82,900), and Mariposa (\$75,700) counties had the highest median for mobile homes, while Yolo, Inyo, and Stanislaus all had the lowest, with median values slightly below \$24,000 each (see Appendix 12.11).

Where was California's owner-occupied residential real estate located in 2000? Los Angeles County had the largest proportion of the state's \$1.78 trillion of owner-occupied homes with \$414.6 billion (23 percent), followed by Orange County's \$175.5 billion (10 percent), and Santa Clara County's \$168.8 billion (10 percent). Incorporated cities with the largest proportion of aggregate value were Los Angeles (9 percent), San Jose (4 percent), San Diego (4 percent), San Francisco (4 percent) and Oakland (1 percent). Vernon, California's smallest city, had the lowest value among the state's incorporated cities with homes in that city being worth a total of \$900,000.

The median value of specified owner-occupied housing units³⁷ varied by the race of the head of the household. Asian-headed households had the highest median value, \$256,700, followed by White-headed households, \$225,500. Homes owned by householders in the Other Race category had the lowest value, \$146,200 (see Table 12.11). Of California's \$1.57 trillion of owner-occupied homes in 2000, White-headed households—who represented 58 percent of the state's householders—owned \$1.22 trillion, or 78 percent, followed by Asian-headed households—10 percent of householders—who owned \$170 billion, or 11 percent. Hispanic-headed households—17 percent of householders—owned about 12 percent of the aggregate value, owning \$180 billion of homes.

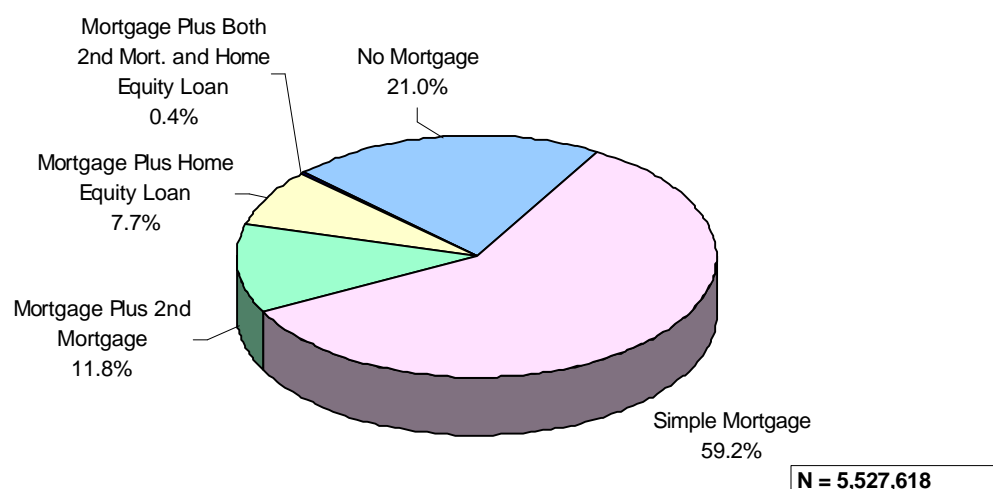
TABLE 12.11
Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Values by
Selected Measures and Race/Ethnicity of Householder: California 2000

<i>Race/Ethnicity</i>	Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units	<i>Value</i>			
		Aggregate (\$ billions)	Percent of Aggregate	Median	Mean
White	4,056,509	\$1,220.3	77.8%	\$225,500	\$300,825
Black	266,067	\$53.5	3.4%	\$164,600	\$200,968
American Indian	35,345	\$6.8	0.4%	\$153,200	\$191,712
Asian	541,274	\$170.1	10.8%	\$256,700	\$314,257
Pacific Islander	11,178	\$2.5	0.2%	\$187,500	\$226,956
Other	454,422	\$75.9	4.8%	\$146,200	\$167,075
Two or More	162,823	\$40.1	2.6%	\$187,600	\$246,491
Hispanic	974,284	\$180.4	11.5%	\$156,000	\$185,182
All Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units	5,527,618	\$1,569.2	100%	\$211,500	\$283,891

³⁷ Specified owner-occupied units exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 acres or more, housing units in multiunit buildings.

Most households need to borrow at least some portion of the purchase price to acquire a home. Of the state's 5.5 million specified owner-occupied housing units, 4.4 million—or 79 percent—had at least one mortgage, contract to purchase, or other similar debt compared to 70 percent nationwide. In California, of those with a mortgage, 15 percent had a second mortgage, 10 percent had a home equity loan, and less than 1 percent had both types of debt (see Figure 12.7). Despite the high housing costs, specified owner-occupied households in California with mortgages were only slightly more likely (25 percent) to have second mortgages or other similar types of debt than all U.S. homeowners (23 percent nationwide).

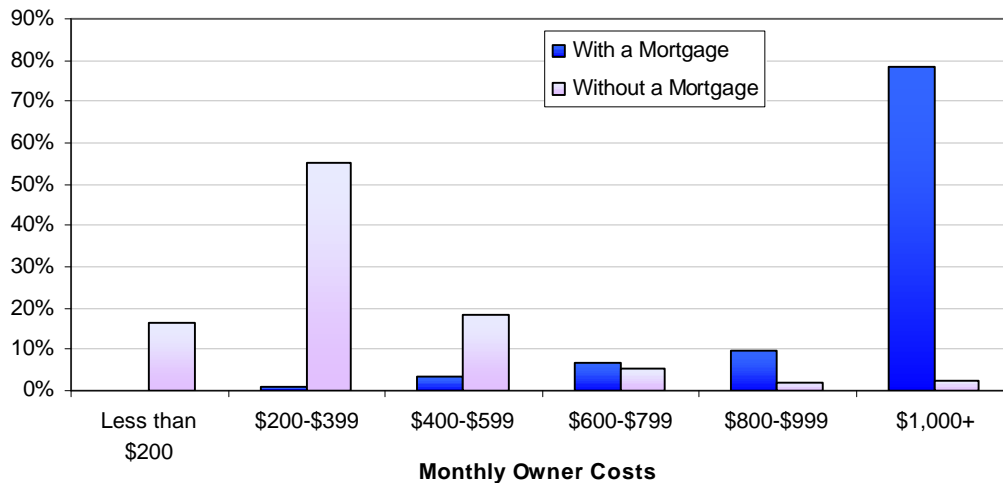
FIGURE 12.7
Mortgage Status of Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units: California 2000



Of the counties, the highest proportions of mortgaged homes with no associated second mortgage or home equity loan were in Modoc with 82 percent, followed by Mariposa and Siskiyou, at 81 percent each (see Appendix 12.12).

For most homeowners, housing costs were the largest expense incurred every month. The combined costs for home maintenance, taxes, utilities, and mortgage summed to a monthly outlay of hundreds or even thousands of dollars. In 2000, 60 percent of California's specified owner-occupied households paid at least \$1,000 in monthly housing costs. For most, the mortgage was by far the largest housing-related expense. Perhaps not surprisingly, therefore, the profile of monthly costs faced by homeowners without a mortgage was quite different from costs faced by those with a mortgage. Figure 12.8 illustrates the distribution of monthly housing costs for specified owner-occupied households with and without mortgages. There was little overlap between the two categories: 77 percent of those with mortgages faced costs of at least \$1,000 per month while 88 percent of those without mortgages faced costs of less than \$600 per month.

FIGURE 12.8
Distribution of Specified Owner-Occupied Households by
1999 Monthly Owner Costs and Mortgage Status: California 2000



Median monthly costs for California homeowners were \$1,478 for households with a mortgage and \$305 for households without one. Across the counties, median monthly housing costs varied little for households without a mortgage ranging from \$212 in Modoc to \$439 in Marin. For households with mortgages, however, median monthly costs did vary substantially: from \$669 in Modoc to \$2,140 in San Mateo and \$2,344 in Marin (see Appendix 12.13).

California's specified owner-occupied households faced total monthly housing costs equal to 22.5 percent of their 1999 household income, compared with 18.7 percent for the U.S. overall, making California the most expensive state for homeowners in terms of relative housing costs. California households with mortgages had housing costs equal to 25.3 percent of income (21.7 percent, U.S.); households without a mortgage had relative costs of only 10 percent (10.5 percent, U.S.).

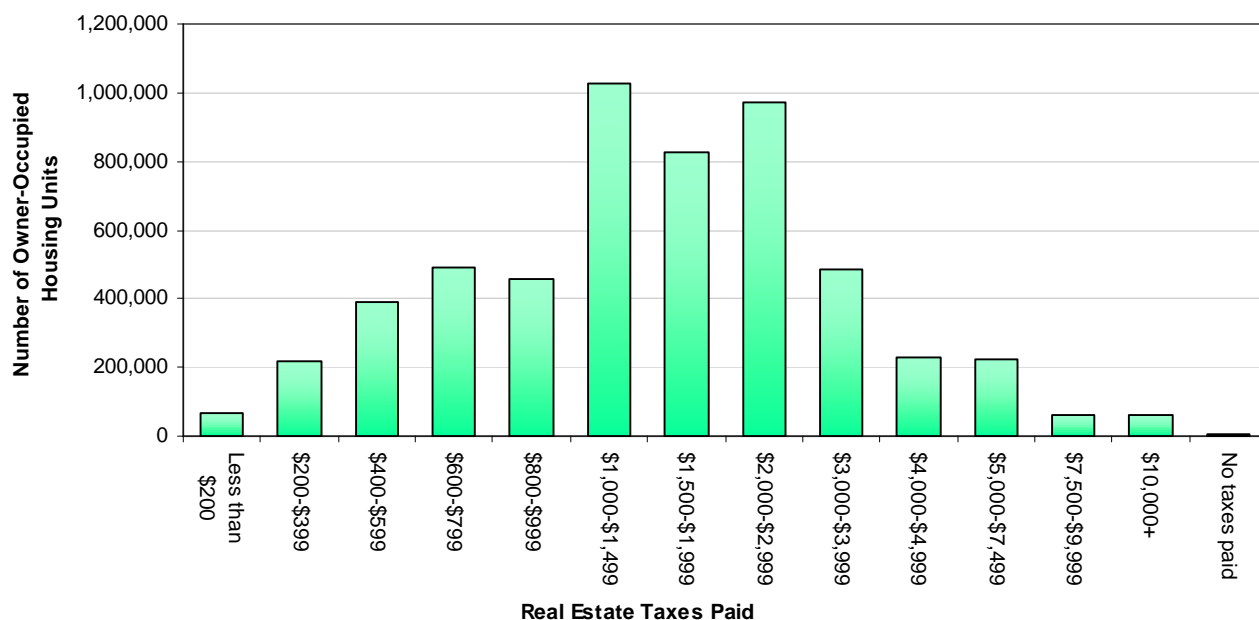
Housing units with a White household head had the lowest median monthly owner costs as a percentage of income, at 22 percent (see Table 12.12). Households headed by a person in the Other Race category faced the highest relative costs, at slightly over 26 percent, followed by Blacks and Hispanics with just under 26 percent each.

TABLE 12.12
Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of
1999 Household Income by Race/Ethnicity of Household Head: California 2000

All Households	Race/Ethnicity							Two or More	Hispanic
	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Pacific Islander	Other			
22.5%	21.5%	25.6%	24.0%	23.9%	25.0%	26.4%	25.2%		25.6%

Real estate taxes collected from California's 5.5 million specified owner-occupied housing units were \$11.2 billion in 1999, as estimated by owners. The median real estate tax paid in 1999 was \$1,564 and the mean was \$2,043. The median real estate tax paid was 17 percent higher than the \$1,334 national median, placing California fourteenth among the states in terms of median real estate taxes paid. Twenty-nine percent of the owner-occupied units in the state paid less than \$1,000 in real estate taxes and 6 percent paid more than \$5,000 (see Figure 12.7).

FIGURE 12.7
1999 Real Estate Taxes Paid for Specified Owner-Occupied Units: California 2000



The three counties with the highest median real estate taxes paid for specified owner-occupied housing units were Marin (\$3,236), Santa Clara (\$2,508), and San Mateo (\$2,506). The counties with the lowest were Modoc (\$520), Colusa (\$702), and Yuba (\$716). Of places, Fairbanks Ranch (San Diego) and Newport Coast (Orange) had the highest medians at \$10,001.³⁸

³⁸ Top-coded median.

Appendix 1.1. Urban and Rural Housing Units: California 2000					
	Total	Urban	Rural	Rural – Farm	Rural – Nonfarm
California	12,214,549	11,389,556	824,993	40,015	784,978
Alameda	540,183	537,449	2,734	98	2,636
Alpine	1,514	0	1,514	2	1,512
Amador	15,035	4,241	10,794	231	10,563
Butte	85,523	70,000	15,523	851	14,672
Calaveras	22,946	3,269	19,677	239	19,438
Colusa	6,774	3,218	3,556	373	3,183
Contra Costa	354,577	347,504	7,073	198	6,875
Del Norte	10,434	6,553	3,881	22	3,859
El Dorado	71,278	45,001	26,277	416	25,861
Fresno	270,767	234,780	35,987	4,676	31,311
Glenn	9,982	5,678	4,304	850	3,454
Humboldt	55,912	37,678	18,234	476	17,758
Imperial	43,891	33,868	10,023	215	9,808
Inyo	9,042	4,773	4,269	23	4,246
Kern	231,564	198,349	33,215	605	32,610
Kings	36,563	31,191	5,372	801	4,571
Lake	32,528	18,622	13,906	324	13,582
Lassen	12,000	3,964	8,036	154	7,882
Los Angeles	3,270,909	3,244,376	26,533	238	26,295
Madera	40,387	22,555	17,832	958	16,874
Marin	104,990	97,836	7,154	254	6,900
Mariposa	8,826	0	8,826	85	8,741
Mendocino	36,937	18,257	18,680	652	18,028
Merced	68,373	55,926	12,447	2,184	10,263
Modoc	4,807	1,407	3,400	335	3,065
Mono	11,757	6,179	5,578	46	5,532
Monterey	131,708	114,388	17,320	574	16,746
Napa	48,554	39,966	8,588	795	7,793
Nevada	44,282	25,372	18,910	160	18,750
Orange	969,484	966,331	3,153	17	3,136
Placer	107,302	80,705	26,597	492	26,105
Plumas	13,386	1,217	12,169	85	12,084
Riverside	584,674	530,894	53,780	1,004	52,776
Sacramento	474,814	463,694	11,120	631	10,489
San Benito	16,499	12,385	4,114	384	3,730
San Bernardino	601,369	549,601	51,768	600	51,168
San Diego	1,040,149	996,942	43,207	2,306	40,901
San Francisco	346,527	346,527	0	0	0
San Joaquin	189,160	169,751	19,409	2,593	16,816
San Luis Obispo	102,275	83,422	18,853	961	17,892
San Mateo	260,576	256,637	3,939	111	3,828
Santa Barbara	142,901	135,061	7,840	769	7,071
Santa Clara	579,329	572,066	7,263	321	6,942
Santa Cruz	98,873	83,226	15,647	259	15,388
Shasta	68,810	46,757	22,053	410	21,643
Sierra	2,202	0	2,202	29	2,173
Siskiyou	21,947	7,106	14,841	553	14,288
Solano	134,513	128,676	5,837	460	5,377
Sonoma	183,153	152,200	30,953	1,803	29,150
Stanislaus	150,807	136,836	13,971	3,050	10,921
Sutter	28,319	24,087	4,232	670	3,562
Tehama	23,547	11,797	11,750	677	11,073
Trinity	7,980	0	7,980	67	7,913
Tulare	119,639	94,191	25,448	2,863	22,585
Tuolumne	28,336	12,924	15,412	147	15,265
Ventura	251,712	243,052	8,660	1,043	7,617
Yolo	61,587	56,120	5,467	646	4,821
Yuba	22,636	14,951	7,685	229	7,456

Appendix 2.1. Marital Status of Persons (Age 15+): California 2000									
			<i>Married</i>						
	Total	Never Married	Now Married	Spouse Present	Spouse Absent	Separated	Other	Widowed	Divorced
California	26,076,163	7,843,907	14,299,871	12,471,043	1,828,828	642,670	1,186,158	1,457,818	2,474,567
Alameda	1,143,040	367,139	599,264	523,535	75,729	25,081	50,648	63,880	112,757
Alpine	1,000	348	463	434	29	19	10	53	136
Amador	29,596	4,685	19,527	15,298	4,229	521	3,708	2,379	3,005
Butte	163,576	47,959	84,279	77,361	6,918	3,115	3,803	12,137	19,201
Calaveras	33,232	5,474	21,248	19,931	1,317	643	674	2,457	4,053
Colusa	13,948	3,431	8,428	7,585	843	246	597	894	1,195
Contra Costa	737,293	189,832	429,675	393,987	35,688	13,383	22,305	43,390	74,396
Del Norte	22,092	4,429	13,609	9,237	4,372	461	3,911	1,280	2,774
El Dorado	122,911	25,929	77,144	73,206	3,938	1,910	2,028	6,543	13,295
Fresno	585,612	173,549	325,380	281,279	44,101	15,231	28,870	33,359	53,324
Glenn	19,797	4,612	12,049	10,940	1,109	475	634	1,320	1,816
Humboldt	102,569	32,505	49,915	45,578	4,337	2,269	2,068	6,877	13,272
Imperial	105,489	28,532	63,375	48,348	15,027	3,694	11,333	6,415	7,167
Inyo	14,410	2,951	8,396	7,871	525	319	206	1,289	1,774
Kern	484,825	120,934	288,329	240,274	48,055	13,120	34,935	29,590	45,972
Kings	97,954	22,095	64,716	41,552	23,164	2,725	20,439	4,648	6,495
Lake	46,862	9,423	25,825	23,206	2,619	1,204	1,415	4,266	7,348
Lassen	27,876	4,066	19,514	11,069	8,445	508	7,937	1,157	3,139
Los Angeles	7,252,521	2,472,521	3,768,510	3,201,354	567,156	226,151	341,005	397,823	613,667
Madera	93,034	25,083	54,623	46,810	7,813	2,811	5,002	4,900	8,428
Marin	205,366	52,797	114,980	100,646	14,334	3,549	10,785	12,007	25,582
Mariposa	14,086	3,132	8,152	7,278	874	343	531	1,059	1,743
Mendocino	68,525	17,627	37,465	34,101	3,364	1,551	1,813	4,408	9,025
Merced	149,678	41,557	86,372	77,811	8,561	3,411	5,150	8,380	13,369
Modoc	7,511	1,296	4,506	4,116	390	188	202	747	962
Mono	10,427	3,058	5,909	5,328	581	259	322	324	1,136
Monterey	305,768	84,560	173,685	144,039	29,646	8,527	21,119	16,504	31,019
Napa	99,305	24,530	56,173	50,695	5,478	1,588	3,890	7,528	11,074
Nevada	75,240	15,049	45,634	43,235	2,399	1,035	1,364	5,141	9,416
Orange	2,190,890	621,180	1,259,960	1,114,385	145,575	46,264	99,311	110,918	198,832
Placer	194,334	41,764	121,431	114,541	6,890	3,277	3,613	11,188	19,951
Plumas	17,071	2,933	11,160	10,498	662	396	266	1,048	1,930
Riverside	1,149,415	295,200	670,074	601,724	68,350	27,328	41,022	71,882	112,259
Sacramento	939,748	269,176	498,674	443,071	55,603	25,406	30,197	56,872	115,026
San Benito	38,564	9,411	24,306	22,203	2,103	597	1,506	1,441	3,406
San Bernardino	1,243,149	344,172	713,324	624,918	88,406	34,050	54,356	64,900	120,753
San Diego	2,202,589	664,163	1,196,387	1,056,751	139,636	50,633	89,003	116,515	225,524
San Francisco	682,575	305,498	276,660	231,704	44,956	12,644	32,312	41,770	58,647
San Joaquin	418,168	108,992	244,134	208,673	35,461	9,721	25,740	25,499	39,543
San Luis Obispo	203,705	56,001	113,703	96,896	16,807	3,885	12,922	12,898	21,103
San Mateo	570,111	162,995	321,386	287,870	33,516	10,163	23,353	34,463	51,267
Santa Barbara	315,886	93,910	173,994	148,235	25,759	6,363	19,396	18,138	29,844
Santa Clara	1,329,650	401,293	752,378	667,676	84,702	23,392	61,310	62,320	113,659
Santa Cruz	205,384	67,932	103,767	91,223	12,544	3,859	8,685	10,489	23,196
Shasta	128,816	27,197	74,614	69,357	5,257	2,651	2,606	9,306	17,699
Sierra	2,906	560	1,794	1,686	108	64	44	207	345
Siskiyou	35,902	7,106	21,522	20,006	1,516	717	799	2,803	4,471
Solano	301,058	77,762	176,851	153,169	23,682	6,880	16,802	16,431	30,014
Sonoma	366,695	99,361	199,458	181,922	17,536	6,772	10,764	22,961	44,915
Stanislaus	330,444	84,955	191,917	171,585	20,332	7,863	12,469	19,327	34,245
Sutter	60,031	13,385	36,664	32,972	3,692	1,167	2,525	3,957	6,025
Tehama	43,548	9,448	25,680	23,542	2,138	1,039	1,099	3,287	5,133
Trinity	10,693	1,960	6,376	5,877	499	256	243	849	1,508
Tulare	264,363	72,588	154,685	135,109	19,576	7,025	12,551	15,216	21,874
Tuolumne	45,560	8,088	28,744	23,443	5,301	917	4,384	3,509	5,219
Ventura	573,689	148,440	341,082	304,136	36,946	11,205	25,741	29,511	54,656
Yolo	132,961	48,290	66,648	59,138	7,510	2,444	5,066	6,488	11,535
Yuba	44,715	11,044	25,353	22,629	2,724	1,355	1,369	2,870	5,448

Appendix 3.1. Persons (Age 5+) by Language Spoken at Home: California 2000							
				Non-English			
	Total	English	Other	Most Common	Second Most Common		
California	31,416,629	19,014,873	12,401,756	Spanish	8,105,505	Chinese	815,386
Alameda	1,346,666	850,906	495,760	Spanish	192,512	Chinese	91,045
Alpine	1,147	1,053	94	Spanish	40	Other Native N. Amer	37
Amador	33,690	31,125	2,565	Spanish	1,692	German	180
Butte	191,504	167,598	23,906	Spanish	14,862	Miao, Hmong	2,737
Calaveras	38,831	36,417	2,414	Spanish	1,568	French	162
Colusa	17,275	10,012	7,263	Spanish	6,883	Hindi	85
Contra Costa	883,762	654,278	229,484	Spanish	115,740	Tagalog	22,855
Del Norte	26,026	23,465	2,561	Spanish	1,592	Miao, Hmong	273
El Dorado	147,368	132,474	14,894	Spanish	9,470	German	966
Fresno	732,422	433,491	298,931	Spanish	230,401	Miao, Hmong	22,511
Glenn	24,459	16,827	7,632	Spanish	6,524	Miao, Hmong	506
Humboldt	119,423	109,493	9,930	Spanish	5,442	German	705
Imperial	131,530	42,305	89,225	Spanish	85,907	English	42,305
Inyo	16,962	14,960	2,002	Spanish	1,565	Other Native N. Amer	104
Kern	606,633	404,239	202,394	Spanish	175,849	Tagalog	6,317
Kings	119,256	75,441	43,815	Spanish	36,630	Other Pacific Islander	2,011
Lake	55,255	49,641	5,614	Spanish	4,274	German	366
Lassen	32,185	27,748	4,437	Spanish	3,241	Other Pacific Islander	510
Los Angeles	8,791,096	4,032,614	4,758,482	Spanish	3,330,935	Chinese	287,724
Madera	113,722	71,693	42,029	Spanish	38,011	Other Indic	520
Marin	234,008	188,413	45,595	Spanish	22,287	French	3,250
Mariposa	16,311	15,455	856	Spanish	559	German	43
Mendocino	81,075	67,987	13,088	Spanish	10,656	Italian	419
Merced	192,259	105,364	86,895	Spanish	67,490	Miao, Hmong	6,073
Modoc	8,940	7,928	1,012	Spanish	765	Other Native N. Amer	81
Mono	12,097	9,993	2,104	Spanish	1,793	French	73
Monterey	370,950	195,650	175,300	Spanish	146,443	Tagalog	6,105
Napa	116,795	87,307	29,488	Spanish	22,591	Tagalog	1,253
Nevada	87,813	82,188	5,625	Spanish	3,657	German	644
Orange	2,632,408	1,542,698	1,089,710	Spanish	665,069	Vietnamese	124,539
Placer	232,679	208,034	24,645	Spanish	13,810	German	1,564
Plumas	19,853	18,762	1,091	Spanish	705	French	92
Riverside	1,425,927	957,094	468,833	Spanish	394,322	Tagalog	11,927
Sacramento	1,136,050	859,305	276,745	Spanish	113,649	Chinese	22,094
San Benito	48,623	30,248	18,375	Spanish	17,005	Tagalog	180
San Bernardino	1,568,725	1,035,292	533,433	Spanish	434,445	Tagalog	17,139
San Diego	2,617,718	1,752,737	864,981	Spanish	573,649	Tagalog	81,493
San Francisco	745,650	404,571	341,079	Chinese	133,869	Spanish	89,759
San Joaquin	519,445	344,240	175,205	Spanish	110,158	Tagalog	11,034
San Luis Obispo	234,524	200,112	34,412	Spanish	25,089	German	1,241
San Mateo	662,509	387,594	274,915	Spanish	119,972	Tagalog	42,357
Santa Barbara	373,862	251,390	122,472	Spanish	99,180	Tagalog	2,912
Santa Clara	1,564,068	854,337	709,731	Spanish	275,439	Chinese	97,604
Santa Cruz	240,233	173,472	66,761	Spanish	53,314	German	1,534
Shasta	153,584	143,595	9,989	Spanish	5,106	Other Asian	1,224
Sierra	3,409	3,194	215	Spanish	109	French	27
Siskiyou	42,028	38,265	3,763	Spanish	2,373	German	221
Solano	366,302	276,347	89,955	Spanish	44,187	Tagalog	24,291
Sonoma	431,580	345,971	85,609	Spanish	59,480	German	2,895
Stanislaus	411,833	278,370	133,463	Spanish	97,137	Other/Unspecified	6,389
Sutter	73,266	51,048	22,218	Spanish	12,980	Other Indic	6,886
Tehama	52,486	44,908	7,578	Spanish	6,808	German	148
Trinity	12,494	11,983	511	Spanish	227	German	68
Tulare	335,395	188,536	146,859	Spanish	130,074	Portuguese	3,678
Tuolumne	51,965	48,955	3,010	Spanish	1,833	German	395
Ventura	697,367	467,351	230,016	Spanish	182,412	Tagalog	10,563
Yolo	157,792	107,131	50,661	Spanish	30,577	Chinese	4,306
Yuba	55,394	43,268	12,126	Spanish	7,258	Miao, Hmong	2,578

Appendix 3.2. Persons (Age 5+) by Ability to Speak English: California 2000			
	Total	Speak English Only, Very Well, or Well	Percent
California	31,416,629	28,059,719	89.3%
Alameda	1,346,666	1,232,260	91.5%
Alpine	1,147	1,134	98.9%
Amador	33,690	33,360	99.0%
Butte	191,504	185,682	97.0%
Calaveras	38,831	38,529	99.2%
Colusa	17,275	14,551	84.2%
Contra Costa	883,762	836,416	94.6%
Del Norte	26,026	25,301	97.2%
El Dorado	147,368	144,892	98.3%
Fresno	732,422	645,646	88.2%
Glenn	24,459	21,979	89.9%
Humboldt	119,423	117,679	98.5%
Imperial	131,530	105,855	80.5%
Inyo	16,962	16,465	97.1%
Kern	606,633	547,832	90.3%
Kings	119,256	108,449	90.9%
Lake	55,255	53,973	97.7%
Lassen	32,185	31,896	99.1%
Los Angeles	8,791,096	7,395,749	84.1%
Madera	113,722	99,030	87.1%
Marin	234,008	224,012	95.7%
Mariposa	16,311	16,235	99.5%
Mendocino	81,075	77,585	95.7%
Merced	192,259	165,149	85.9%
Modoc	8,940	8,742	97.8%
Mono	12,097	11,479	94.9%
Monterey	370,950	307,373	82.9%
Napa	116,795	107,960	92.4%
Nevada	87,813	86,698	98.7%
Orange	2,632,408	2,311,034	87.8%
Placer	232,679	228,238	98.1%
Plumas	19,853	19,721	99.3%
Riverside	1,425,927	1,304,792	91.5%
Sacramento	1,136,050	1,070,200	94.2%
San Benito	48,623	43,623	89.7%
San Bernardino	1,568,725	1,445,146	92.1%
San Diego	2,617,718	2,426,649	92.7%
San Francisco	745,650	645,991	86.6%
San Joaquin	519,445	470,571	90.6%
San Luis Obispo	234,524	227,129	96.8%
San Mateo	662,509	609,044	91.9%
Santa Barbara	373,862	338,321	90.5%
Santa Clara	1,564,068	1,406,811	89.9%
Santa Cruz	240,233	219,595	91.4%
Shasta	153,584	151,711	98.8%
Sierra	3,409	3,377	99.1%
Siskiyou	42,028	41,284	98.2%
Solano	366,302	350,288	95.6%
Sonoma	431,580	407,930	94.5%
Stanislaus	411,833	375,857	91.3%
Sutter	73,266	66,439	90.7%
Tehama	52,486	50,381	96.0%
Trinity	12,494	12,471	99.8%
Tulare	335,395	288,502	86.0%
Tuolumne	51,965	51,585	99.3%
Ventura	697,367	634,037	90.9%
Yolo	157,792	145,297	92.1%
Yuba	55,394	51,784	93.5%

Appendix 3.3. Place of Birth: California 2000							
	Total	Number			Percent		
		In State	Other*	Foreign Born	In State	Other*	Foreign Born
California	33,871,648	17,019,097	7,988,296	8,864,255	50.2%	23.6%	26.2%
Alameda	1,443,741	703,978	347,107	392,656	48.8%	24.0%	27.2%
Alpine	1,208	616	553	39	51.0%	45.8%	3.2%
Amador	35,100	23,535	10,385	1,180	67.1%	29.6%	3.4%
Butte	203,171	131,653	55,850	15,668	64.8%	27.5%	7.7%
Calaveras	40,554	27,265	12,070	1,219	67.2%	29.8%	3.0%
Colusa	18,804	11,159	2,464	5,181	59.3%	13.1%	27.6%
Contra Costa	948,816	518,090	250,238	180,488	54.6%	26.4%	19.0%
Del Norte	27,507	17,802	8,126	1,579	64.7%	29.5%	5.7%
El Dorado	156,299	97,898	47,218	11,183	62.6%	30.2%	7.2%
Fresno	799,407	493,111	137,579	168,717	61.7%	17.2%	21.1%
Glenn	26,453	17,153	4,581	4,719	64.8%	17.3%	17.8%
Humboldt	126,518	84,948	35,821	5,749	67.1%	28.3%	4.5%
Imperial	142,361	75,140	21,438	45,783	52.8%	15.1%	32.2%
Inyo	17,945	11,233	5,345	1,367	62.6%	29.8%	7.6%
Kern	661,645	397,113	152,588	111,944	60.0%	23.1%	16.9%
Kings	129,461	79,914	28,790	20,757	61.7%	22.2%	16.0%
Lake	58,309	36,595	17,892	3,822	62.8%	30.7%	6.6%
Lassen	33,828	22,060	10,979	789	65.2%	32.5%	2.3%
Los Angeles	9,519,338	4,302,278	1,767,616	3,449,444	45.2%	18.6%	36.2%
Madera	123,109	73,514	24,842	24,753	59.7%	20.2%	20.1%
Marin	247,289	119,098	87,031	41,160	48.2%	35.2%	16.6%
Mariposa	17,130	11,500	5,155	475	67.1%	30.1%	2.8%
Mendocino	86,265	55,691	21,741	8,833	64.6%	25.2%	10.2%
Merced	210,554	121,958	36,412	52,184	57.9%	17.3%	24.8%
Modoc	9,449	5,552	3,341	556	58.8%	35.4%	5.9%
Mono	12,853	7,099	4,156	1,598	55.2%	32.3%	12.4%
Monterey	401,762	199,219	85,984	116,559	49.6%	21.4%	29.0%
Napa	124,279	69,113	32,679	22,487	55.6%	26.3%	18.1%
Nevada	92,033	57,342	30,626	4,065	62.3%	33.3%	4.4%
Orange	2,846,289	1,322,976	673,414	849,899	46.5%	23.7%	29.9%
Placer	248,399	153,334	77,503	17,562	61.7%	31.2%	7.1%
Plumas	20,824	12,970	7,328	526	62.3%	35.2%	2.5%
Riverside	1,545,387	831,089	420,586	293,712	53.8%	27.2%	19.0%
Sacramento	1,223,499	701,399	324,905	197,195	57.3%	26.6%	16.1%
San Benito	53,234	33,432	9,776	10,026	62.8%	18.4%	18.8%
San Bernardino	1,709,434	988,964	401,823	318,647	57.9%	23.5%	18.6%
San Diego	2,813,833	1,235,991	971,588	606,254	43.9%	34.5%	21.5%
San Francisco	776,733	268,519	222,673	285,541	34.6%	28.7%	36.8%
San Joaquin	563,598	342,645	111,141	109,812	60.8%	19.7%	19.5%
San Luis Obispo	246,681	153,555	71,110	22,016	62.2%	28.8%	8.9%
San Mateo	707,161	333,361	145,682	228,118	47.1%	20.6%	32.3%
Santa Barbara	399,347	204,295	110,226	84,826	51.2%	27.6%	21.2%
Santa Clara	1,682,585	737,130	372,325	573,130	43.8%	22.1%	34.1%
Santa Cruz	255,602	145,242	63,858	46,502	56.8%	25.0%	18.2%
Shasta	163,256	107,258	49,510	6,488	65.7%	30.3%	4.0%
Sierra	3,555	2,045	1,403	107	57.5%	39.5%	3.0%
Siskiyou	44,301	26,764	15,155	2,382	60.4%	34.2%	5.4%
Solano	394,542	211,401	116,645	66,496	53.6%	29.6%	16.9%
Sonoma	458,614	275,435	117,453	65,726	60.1%	25.6%	14.3%
Stanislaus	446,997	280,069	85,313	81,615	62.7%	19.1%	18.3%
Sutter	78,930	45,584	18,118	15,228	57.8%	23.0%	19.3%
Tehama	56,039	36,126	15,489	4,424	64.5%	27.6%	7.9%
Trinity	13,022	8,819	3,997	206	67.7%	30.7%	1.6%
Tulare	368,021	223,851	61,046	83,124	60.8%	16.6%	22.6%
Tuolumne	54,501	36,887	15,890	1,724	67.7%	29.2%	3.2%
Ventura	753,197	397,990	199,294	155,913	52.8%	26.5%	20.7%
Yolo	168,660	96,454	38,035	34,171	57.2%	22.6%	20.3%
Yuba	60,219	33,885	18,403	7,931	56.3%	30.6%	13.2%

*Includes persons born in a state other than California, Puerto Rico, other U.S. islands, and those born abroad of American parent(s)

Appendix 3.4. First Ancestry Reported: California 2000			
Total	33,871,648		
First ancestry reported:	29,029,327		
Acadian/Cajun	2,227	Northern European	29,834
Afghan	24,569	Norwegian	310,652
Albanian	2,920	Pennsylvania German	5,554
Alsatian	779	Polish	321,965
Arab:	167,807	Portuguese	254,541
Egyptian	28,952	Romanian	41,786
Iraqi	7,130	Russian	305,521
Jordanian	8,592	Scandinavian	42,138
Lebanese	43,085	Scotch-Irish	295,538
Moroccan	3,795	Scottish	339,943
Palestinian	13,542	Serbian	9,651
Syrian	15,664	Slavic	8,084
Arab/Arabic	33,694	Slovak	15,940
Other Arab	13,353	Slovene	6,460
Armenian	190,799	Soviet Union	257
Assyrian/Chaldean/Syriac	20,795	Subsaharan African:	174,197
Australian	13,472	Cape Verdean	2,391
Austrian	50,545	Ethiopian	15,724
Basque	15,674	Ghanian	2,335
Belgian	16,922	Kenyan	1,776
Brazilian	16,184	Liberian	1,158
British	114,590	Nigerian	15,900
Bulgarian	6,531	Senegalese	340
Canadian	71,899	Sierra Leonean	596
Carpatho Rusyn	186	Somalian	3,528
Celtic	8,726	South African	8,940
Croatian	28,953	Sudanese	1,194
Cypriot	427	Ugandan	769
Czech	45,886	Zairian	143
Czechoslovakian	29,061	Zimbabwean	409
Danish	129,866	African	115,407
Dutch	240,811	Other Subsaharan African	3,587
Eastern European	33,785	Swedish	290,379
English	1,664,512	Swiss	72,589
Estonian	2,673	Turkish	12,080
European	291,661	Ukrainian	66,833
Finnish	38,660	United States or American	1,140,830
French (except Basque)	422,508	Welsh	90,751
French Canadian	109,895	West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups):	54,800
German	2,178,454	Bahamian	452
German Russian	1,065	Barbadian	1,115
Greek	98,912	Belizean	13,970
Guyanese	2,894	Bermudan	376
Hungarian	89,959	British West Indian	1,548
Icelander	4,615	Dutch West Indian	1,240
Iranian	151,499	Haitian	4,867
Irish	1,597,310	Jamaican	21,158
Israeli	22,886	Trinidadian and Tobagonian	4,147
Italian	1,155,752	U.S. Virgin Islander	512
Latvian	8,034	West Indian	5,168
Lithuanian	33,517	Other West Indian	247
Luxemburger	1,650	Yugoslavian	36,222
Macedonian	1,968	Other groups	15,981,309
Maltese	6,047	Unclassified or not reported	4,842,321
New Zealander	3,588		

Appendix 4.1. Persons (Age 5+) by Residence in 1995: California 2000				
	Total	Same House in 1995	Different House in 1995	% Different House in 1995
California	31,416,629	15,757,539	15,659,090	49.8%
Alameda	1,346,666	683,794	662,872	49.2%
Alpine	1,147	664	483	42.1%
Amador	33,690	18,004	15,686	46.6%
Butte	191,504	91,819	99,685	52.1%
Calaveras	38,831	21,350	17,481	45.0%
Colusa	17,275	9,959	7,316	42.4%
Contra Costa	883,762	469,796	413,966	46.8%
Del Norte	26,026	11,830	14,196	54.5%
El Dorado	147,368	77,608	69,760	47.3%
Fresno	732,422	373,870	358,552	49.0%
Glenn	24,459	14,017	10,442	42.7%
Humboldt	119,423	61,219	58,204	48.7%
Imperial	131,530	68,554	62,976	47.9%
Inyo	16,962	9,213	7,749	45.7%
Kern	606,633	286,630	320,003	52.8%
Kings	119,256	50,464	68,792	57.7%
Lake	55,255	28,677	26,578	48.1%
Lassen	32,185	14,636	17,549	54.5%
Los Angeles	8,791,096	4,571,423	4,219,673	48.0%
Madera	113,722	60,028	53,694	47.2%
Marin	234,008	128,347	105,661	45.2%
Mariposa	16,311	8,638	7,673	47.0%
Mendocino	81,075	45,445	35,630	43.9%
Merced	192,259	97,142	95,117	49.5%
Modoc	8,940	5,350	3,590	40.2%
Mono	12,097	4,599	7,498	62.0%
Monterey	370,950	181,088	189,862	51.2%
Napa	116,795	61,901	54,894	47.0%
Nevada	87,813	45,946	41,867	47.7%
Orange	2,632,408	1,262,786	1,369,622	52.0%
Placer	232,679	110,207	122,472	52.6%
Plumas	19,853	11,155	8,698	43.8%
Riverside	1,425,927	666,378	759,549	53.3%
Sacramento	1,136,050	539,171	596,879	52.5%
San Benito	48,623	23,985	24,638	50.7%
San Bernardino	1,568,725	756,283	812,442	51.8%
San Diego	2,617,718	1,181,429	1,436,289	54.9%
San Francisco	745,650	403,806	341,844	45.8%
San Joaquin	519,445	265,918	253,527	48.8%
San Luis Obispo	234,524	109,441	125,083	53.3%
San Mateo	662,509	374,685	287,824	43.4%
Santa Barbara	373,862	180,551	193,311	51.7%
Santa Clara	1,564,068	800,247	763,821	48.8%
Santa Cruz	240,233	121,451	118,782	49.4%
Shasta	153,584	76,830	76,754	50.0%
Sierra	3,409	2,084	1,325	38.9%
Siskiyou	42,028	23,175	18,853	44.9%
Solano	366,302	182,898	183,404	50.1%
Sonoma	431,580	224,549	207,031	48.0%
Stanislaus	411,833	209,340	202,493	49.2%
Sutter	73,266	37,829	35,437	48.4%
Tehama	52,486	27,568	24,918	47.5%
Trinity	12,494	7,373	5,121	41.0%
Tulare	335,395	178,117	157,278	46.9%
Tuolumne	51,965	25,664	26,301	50.6%
Ventura	697,367	360,413	336,954	48.3%
Yolo	157,792	66,025	91,767	58.2%
Yuba	55,394	26,170	29,224	52.8%

Appendix 4.2. Persons (Age 5+) by Type of Move: California 2000							
	Total	Different House	Same County	Different County, Same State	Different County, Different State	Puerto Rico/ U.S. Island	Foreign Country or At Sea
California	31,416,629	15,659,090	62.0%	19.7%	9.3%	0.1%	8.9%
Alameda	1,346,666	662,872	51.1%	26.5%	10.4%	0.1%	11.9%
Alpine	1,147	483	24.8%	41.8%	30.6%	0.0%	2.7%
Amador	33,690	15,686	36.5%	54.8%	7.4%	0.0%	1.3%
Butte	191,504	99,685	53.7%	34.4%	8.2%	0.0%	3.7%
Calaveras	38,831	17,481	35.0%	55.9%	7.9%	0.0%	1.2%
Colusa	17,275	7,316	53.2%	30.8%	3.7%	0.0%	12.3%
Contra Costa	883,762	413,966	51.4%	31.0%	9.9%	0.1%	7.7%
Del Norte	26,026	14,196	39.0%	41.3%	16.9%	0.2%	2.7%
El Dorado	147,368	69,760	44.4%	40.9%	11.8%	0.0%	2.8%
Fresno	732,422	358,552	72.9%	16.3%	4.5%	0.1%	6.2%
Glenn	24,459	10,442	60.2%	28.7%	5.8%	0.0%	5.3%
Humboldt	119,423	58,204	59.2%	27.3%	11.1%	0.1%	2.3%
Imperial	131,530	62,976	57.0%	25.4%	7.0%	0.1%	10.5%
Inyo	16,962	7,749	52.7%	33.0%	11.6%	0.3%	2.4%
Kern	606,633	320,003	66.2%	19.8%	7.2%	0.1%	6.8%
Kings	119,256	68,792	42.0%	39.1%	8.3%	0.4%	10.2%
Lake	55,255	26,578	46.6%	41.6%	9.0%	0.0%	2.8%
Lassen	32,185	17,549	27.8%	58.6%	7.7%	0.2%	5.8%
Los Angeles	8,791,096	4,219,673	74.3%	7.8%	6.8%	0.1%	11.0%
Madera	113,722	53,694	52.6%	34.6%	5.2%	0.0%	7.6%
Marin	234,008	105,661	48.4%	29.7%	12.8%	0.1%	9.0%
Mariposa	16,311	7,673	39.9%	48.0%	11.2%	0.1%	0.7%
Mendocino	81,075	35,630	59.4%	27.7%	8.0%	0.1%	4.8%
Merced	192,259	95,117	60.2%	28.8%	4.4%	0.0%	6.7%
Modoc	8,940	3,590	44.8%	34.9%	15.3%	0.0%	4.9%
Mono	12,097	7,498	45.0%	37.4%	13.2%	0.0%	4.5%
Monterey	370,950	189,862	55.6%	21.7%	10.6%	0.2%	11.9%
Napa	116,795	54,894	53.1%	29.0%	9.4%	0.1%	8.4%
Nevada	87,813	41,867	45.4%	41.5%	11.1%	0.0%	2.1%
Orange	2,632,408	1,369,622	64.1%	18.6%	8.0%	0.1%	9.3%
Placer	232,679	122,472	36.8%	48.0%	12.1%	0.2%	3.0%
Plumas	19,853	8,698	38.3%	43.9%	15.8%	0.3%	1.7%
Riverside	1,425,927	759,549	54.0%	31.9%	8.8%	0.1%	5.3%
Sacramento	1,136,050	596,879	61.1%	23.6%	8.3%	0.1%	6.8%
San Benito	48,623	24,638	43.1%	44.1%	5.6%	0.0%	7.1%
San Bernardino	1,568,725	812,442	57.7%	28.3%	8.8%	0.1%	5.1%
San Diego	2,617,718	1,436,289	62.9%	12.9%	16.7%	0.3%	7.3%
San Francisco	745,650	341,844	43.0%	22.2%	20.3%	0.1%	14.4%
San Joaquin	519,445	253,527	59.6%	28.3%	5.8%	0.1%	6.2%
San Luis Obispo	234,524	125,083	49.1%	39.2%	8.7%	0.0%	3.0%
San Mateo	662,509	287,824	47.5%	28.9%	9.9%	0.2%	13.5%
Santa Barbara	373,862	193,311	56.5%	24.8%	10.7%	0.1%	7.9%
Santa Clara	1,564,068	763,821	57.3%	15.6%	10.8%	0.1%	16.2%
Santa Cruz	240,233	118,782	56.0%	27.9%	9.1%	0.0%	7.0%
Shasta	153,584	76,754	60.4%	26.6%	11.1%	0.1%	1.7%
Sierra	3,409	1,325	35.7%	45.7%	17.6%	0.0%	1.0%
Siskiyou	42,028	18,853	52.7%	30.0%	15.2%	0.1%	2.1%
Solano	366,302	183,404	49.4%	32.7%	11.1%	0.4%	6.5%
Sonoma	431,580	207,031	60.2%	25.3%	8.4%	0.1%	6.1%
Stanislaus	411,833	202,493	63.3%	25.9%	5.4%	0.1%	5.4%
Sutter	73,266	35,437	52.6%	32.5%	7.4%	0.2%	7.4%
Tehama	52,486	24,918	50.1%	39.3%	8.2%	0.0%	2.5%
Trinity	12,494	5,121	45.6%	44.6%	8.9%	0.0%	1.0%
Tulare	335,395	157,278	71.6%	17.2%	4.7%	0.0%	6.5%
Tuolumne	51,965	26,301	41.6%	46.8%	10.4%	0.0%	1.2%
Ventura	697,367	336,954	59.7%	23.8%	10.1%	0.1%	6.4%
Yolo	157,792	91,767	40.2%	41.6%	8.7%	0.0%	9.4%
Yuba	55,394	29,224	44.5%	33.1%	16.3%	0.1%	5.9%

**Appendix 6.1. Persons (Age 16+) by Sex, Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR), and
Unemployment Rate: California 2000**

				<i>Civilian Labor Force</i>			
	Total	In Labor Force	LFPR	Percent Unemployed	Percent Male Unemployed	Percent Female Unemployed	Difference
California	25,596,144	15,977,879	62.4%	7.0%	6.8%	7.3%	-0.5%
Alameda	1,124,967	734,555	65.3%	5.5%	5.5%	5.5%	0.0%
Alpine	984	683	69.4%	8.1%	8.4%	7.6%	0.7%
Amador	29,086	14,230	48.9%	4.4%	4.9%	3.7%	1.2%
Butte	160,320	91,098	56.8%	9.3%	9.8%	8.9%	0.9%
Calaveras	32,543	17,565	54.0%	7.7%	8.2%	7.2%	1.0%
Colusa	13,632	8,105	59.5%	10.7%	8.9%	13.1%	-4.2%
Contra Costa	724,451	474,669	65.5%	4.8%	4.6%	5.0%	-0.4%
Del Norte	21,624	10,079	46.6%	10.7%	11.4%	9.8%	1.6%
El Dorado	120,392	78,086	64.9%	5.4%	6.1%	4.5%	1.6%
Fresno	571,317	341,944	59.9%	11.8%	11.6%	12.0%	-0.4%
Glenn	19,300	11,588	60.0%	9.1%	10.2%	7.7%	2.4%
Humboldt	100,662	60,762	60.4%	8.6%	10.3%	6.7%	3.6%
Imperial	102,881	50,788	49.4%	12.6%	12.2%	13.2%	-1.0%
Inyo	14,156	8,510	60.1%	5.9%	6.8%	5.0%	1.8%
Kern	473,552	267,603	56.5%	12.0%	11.3%	12.9%	-1.6%
Kings	95,979	49,044	51.1%	13.6%	12.3%	15.2%	-2.9%
Lake	45,977	23,062	50.2%	11.0%	11.6%	10.3%	1.3%
Lassen	27,365	11,237	41.1%	9.4%	11.0%	7.5%	3.5%
Los Angeles	7,122,525	4,312,264	60.5%	8.2%	7.9%	8.6%	-0.7%
Madera	90,917	48,667	53.5%	13.2%	12.2%	14.6%	-2.4%
Marin	202,668	133,052	65.7%	3.0%	3.3%	2.6%	0.6%
Mariposa	13,798	7,958	57.7%	14.1%	14.7%	13.4%	1.2%
Mendocino	67,115	41,655	62.1%	7.3%	8.5%	5.9%	2.6%
Merced	145,720	86,678	59.5%	13.1%	11.5%	15.1%	-3.6%
Modoc	7,325	4,128	56.4%	11.9%	16.4%	7.0%	9.4%
Mono	10,281	7,776	75.6%	5.8%	6.2%	5.2%	1.0%
Monterey	299,915	184,789	61.6%	8.7%	8.6%	8.9%	-0.3%
Napa	97,675	61,208	62.7%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%	0.0%
Nevada	73,812	43,669	59.2%	4.7%	5.0%	4.4%	0.6%
Orange	2,153,952	1,411,901	65.5%	5.0%	4.8%	5.3%	-0.5%
Placer	190,295	123,875	65.1%	4.0%	4.2%	3.8%	0.4%
Plumas	16,768	9,413	56.1%	9.5%	11.3%	7.2%	4.1%
Riverside	1,124,807	654,387	58.2%	7.5%	6.9%	8.3%	-1.3%
Sacramento	921,897	587,086	63.7%	6.7%	7.3%	6.0%	1.2%
San Benito	37,663	25,347	67.3%	6.6%	5.7%	7.8%	-2.0%
San Bernardino	1,214,368	735,589	60.6%	8.3%	7.6%	9.1%	-1.5%
San Diego	2,165,034	1,407,152	65.0%	5.9%	5.7%	6.1%	-0.4%
San Francisco	676,376	448,669	66.3%	4.6%	4.8%	4.4%	0.3%
San Joaquin	408,554	244,516	59.8%	10.3%	9.9%	10.9%	-0.9%
San Luis Obispo	200,572	116,868	58.3%	5.9%	5.8%	6.1%	-0.2%
San Mateo	562,287	373,911	66.5%	3.3%	3.2%	3.3%	-0.1%
Santa Barbara	310,929	196,304	63.1%	6.7%	6.5%	7.0%	-0.6%
Santa Clara	1,308,666	878,932	67.2%	3.9%	3.6%	4.3%	-0.7%
Santa Cruz	201,874	137,734	68.2%	6.1%	6.3%	5.8%	0.5%
Shasta	125,913	72,193	57.3%	8.7%	10.0%	7.3%	2.6%
Sierra	2,843	1,672	58.8%	9.4%	11.5%	7.1%	4.4%
Siskiyou	35,200	19,102	54.3%	9.6%	11.5%	7.3%	4.2%
Solano	294,773	190,243	64.5%	6.1%	6.3%	6.0%	0.3%
Sonoma	359,736	240,198	66.8%	4.3%	4.2%	4.4%	-0.2%
Stanislaus	322,469	197,448	61.2%	11.7%	10.3%	13.3%	-3.0%
Sutter	58,728	35,470	60.4%	11.8%	11.0%	12.7%	-1.6%
Tehama	42,573	23,308	54.7%	9.7%	10.9%	8.3%	2.7%
Trinity	10,449	5,263	50.4%	13.9%	18.2%	9.1%	9.2%
Tulare	257,320	153,805	59.8%	12.7%	12.2%	13.4%	-1.2%
Tuolumne	44,782	22,136	49.4%	7.7%	7.6%	7.7%	-0.1%
Ventura	562,080	372,020	66.2%	5.2%	5.3%	5.1%	0.2%
Yolo	130,589	82,713	63.3%	7.1%	7.1%	7.2%	-0.1%
Yuba	43,708	25,172	57.6%	11.3%	10.9%	11.8%	-0.8%

Appendix 6.2. White- and Blue-Collar Occupations for Employed Civilians (Age 16+): California 2000				
	Total	White-Collar	Blue-Collar	Percent White-Collar
California	14,718,928	9,483,345	5,235,583	64.4%
Alameda	692,833	485,940	206,893	70.1%
Alpine	628	335	293	53.3%
Amador	13,610	7,536	6,074	55.4%
Butte	82,403	50,275	32,128	61.0%
Calaveras	16,202	9,204	6,998	56.8%
Colusa	7,237	3,278	3,959	45.3%
Contra Costa	451,357	319,155	132,202	70.7%
Del Norte	8,959	4,467	4,492	49.9%
El Dorado	73,821	47,064	26,757	63.8%
Fresno	301,306	174,034	127,272	57.8%
Glenn	10,527	5,109	5,418	48.5%
Humboldt	55,426	33,139	22,287	59.8%
Imperial	44,092	23,256	20,836	52.7%
Inyo	8,007	4,380	3,627	54.7%
Kern	232,461	123,619	108,842	53.2%
Kings	39,511	20,192	19,319	51.1%
Lake	20,503	11,292	9,211	55.1%
Lassen	10,161	5,410	4,751	53.2%
Los Angeles	3,953,415	2,512,466	1,440,949	63.6%
Madera	42,166	21,216	20,950	50.3%
Marin	128,855	101,006	27,849	78.4%
Mariposa	6,833	3,769	3,064	55.2%
Mendocino	38,575	21,123	17,452	54.8%
Merced	75,321	37,437	37,884	49.7%
Modoc	3,635	2,013	1,622	55.4%
Mono	7,153	4,139	3,014	57.9%
Monterey	163,987	88,634	75,353	54.0%
Napa	58,501	34,889	23,612	59.6%
Nevada	41,553	26,346	15,207	63.4%
Orange	1,338,838	909,454	429,384	67.9%
Placer	118,647	81,728	36,919	68.9%
Plumas	8,520	4,637	3,883	54.4%
Riverside	602,856	341,887	260,969	56.7%
Sacramento	545,925	372,225	173,700	68.2%
San Benito	23,663	13,558	10,105	57.3%
San Bernardino	661,272	379,729	281,543	57.4%
San Diego	1,241,258	825,899	415,359	66.5%
San Francisco	427,823	321,783	106,040	75.2%
San Joaquin	219,000	123,235	95,765	56.3%
San Luis Obispo	109,669	67,376	42,293	61.4%
San Mateo	361,640	258,835	102,805	71.6%
Santa Barbara	180,716	112,784	67,932	62.4%
Santa Clara	843,912	610,243	233,669	72.3%
Santa Cruz	129,380	84,387	44,993	65.2%
Shasta	65,828	39,861	25,967	60.6%
Sierra	1,515	835	680	55.1%
Siskiyou	17,269	9,986	7,283	57.8%
Solano	172,355	105,940	66,415	61.5%
Sonoma	229,227	145,391	83,836	63.4%
Stanislaus	174,328	94,641	79,687	54.3%
Sutter	30,980	16,953	14,027	54.7%
Tehama	21,018	10,640	10,378	50.6%
Trinity	4,529	2,400	2,129	53.0%
Tulare	134,094	67,417	66,677	50.3%
Tuolumne	20,419	11,679	8,740	57.2%
Ventura	348,338	227,528	120,810	65.3%
Yolo	76,648	51,404	25,244	67.1%
Yuba	20,223	10,187	10,036	50.4%

Table 6.3. Percent of Employed Civilian Females (Age 16+) by Major Occupational Category: California 2000							
	Females	Management and Professional	Service	Sales And Office	Fishing, Farming, Forestry	Construction	Production, Transportation, Material Moving
California	6,673,578	47.9%	52.3%	61.6%	24.8%	3.7%	25.6%
Alameda	325,208	48.2%	53.8%	63.0%	34.5%	4.5%	26.6%
Alpine	278	51.5%	35.1%	71.2%	11.1%	9.7%	24.6%
Amador	6,396	52.9%	51.9%	69.1%	9.9%	4.4%	21.3%
Butte	39,352	52.5%	56.2%	65.3%	21.7%	3.0%	21.4%
Calaveras	7,448	53.8%	55.6%	68.9%	30.2%	2.9%	17.2%
Colusa	3,016	47.6%	61.5%	68.0%	18.0%	4.5%	18.0%
Contra Costa	208,964	47.7%	53.4%	62.1%	26.5%	4.1%	21.3%
Del Norte	4,224	58.3%	47.6%	71.8%	7.1%	0.0%	21.9%
El Dorado	34,082	48.5%	52.0%	64.7%	15.0%	3.0%	20.1%
Fresno	134,430	52.6%	53.2%	63.0%	20.5%	2.4%	19.6%
Glenn	4,708	49.6%	64.5%	69.1%	22.8%	1.1%	21.2%
Humboldt	26,982	54.4%	61.2%	66.3%	9.5%	4.0%	19.2%
Imperial	19,817	53.9%	50.9%	65.3%	26.9%	4.0%	17.2%
Inyo	3,797	50.6%	58.8%	69.5%	12.0%	4.5%	16.1%
Kern	102,856	50.5%	54.2%	66.7%	32.7%	3.1%	17.8%
Kings	17,352	52.2%	52.3%	69.4%	15.4%	5.2%	17.4%
Lake	9,942	57.3%	59.1%	70.9%	20.6%	2.7%	22.3%
Lassen	4,786	59.1%	40.3%	74.4%	20.1%	4.6%	20.2%
Los Angeles	1,784,303	48.0%	51.8%	59.8%	29.2%	3.6%	27.5%
Madera	17,849	52.0%	53.2%	67.5%	18.0%	3.0%	17.5%
Marin	60,822	47.3%	53.9%	59.0%	17.9%	3.3%	23.4%
Mariposa	3,027	53.9%	39.9%	68.5%	0.0%	2.2%	22.4%
Mendocino	18,218	53.8%	61.4%	69.8%	10.4%	2.7%	19.8%
Merced	32,133	50.1%	58.5%	66.3%	19.6%	3.6%	22.8%
Modoc	1,826	56.7%	55.3%	82.3%	25.5%	5.2%	7.7%
Mono	3,013	42.9%	45.4%	70.5%	22.7%	1.1%	15.5%
Monterey	72,691	50.5%	49.0%	64.4%	30.2%	3.6%	24.5%
Napa	26,482	51.1%	49.5%	66.1%	7.5%	2.4%	23.0%
Nevada	19,814	52.2%	57.0%	66.2%	16.2%	3.4%	22.9%
Orange	593,117	44.8%	50.2%	58.6%	25.7%	3.3%	28.1%
Placer	53,882	47.5%	52.3%	61.3%	30.4%	4.3%	22.0%
Plumas	3,904	52.4%	55.4%	71.2%	18.6%	3.2%	17.3%
Riverside	266,273	49.8%	51.1%	63.4%	31.7%	2.7%	24.0%
Sacramento	263,221	52.3%	52.5%	62.9%	34.0%	4.9%	22.0%
San Benito	10,315	50.0%	55.2%	65.4%	17.7%	2.7%	21.1%
San Bernardino	296,698	52.1%	54.7%	64.1%	17.5%	3.3%	21.1%
San Diego	573,119	47.7%	52.1%	61.9%	18.7%	4.2%	25.7%
San Francisco	195,042	45.8%	46.4%	54.5%	34.8%	5.2%	34.7%
San Joaquin	98,436	52.5%	55.4%	65.6%	22.1%	3.6%	21.2%
San Luis Obispo	50,218	47.0%	52.0%	65.8%	24.6%	3.5%	24.8%
San Mateo	166,171	46.9%	51.6%	60.9%	39.0%	3.7%	22.3%
Santa Barbara	82,168	46.7%	51.5%	64.3%	26.0%	4.2%	23.6%
Santa Clara	365,548	41.5%	50.4%	60.2%	35.2%	4.8%	33.3%
Santa Cruz	58,825	47.7%	53.7%	61.7%	34.3%	3.3%	25.9%
Shasta	31,415	53.4%	58.3%	64.9%	15.7%	3.2%	17.0%
Sierra	735	55.5%	62.5%	87.8%	11.1%	0.0%	7.6%
Siskiyou	8,313	53.9%	58.6%	70.7%	18.2%	3.4%	15.4%
Solano	82,021	55.0%	52.9%	65.9%	18.6%	4.1%	22.1%
Sonoma	106,637	50.7%	53.6%	64.3%	9.6%	3.4%	26.7%
Stanislaus	77,535	50.5%	58.7%	65.9%	26.7%	2.8%	22.2%
Sutter	13,617	48.7%	57.8%	65.6%	23.8%	4.2%	23.6%
Tehama	9,553	55.6%	57.0%	67.8%	22.7%	2.7%	20.9%
Trinity	2,231	57.7%	62.3%	67.9%	29.5%	3.3%	21.4%
Tulare	58,732	53.8%	52.0%	65.1%	25.2%	3.1%	23.9%
Tuolumne	9,619	54.4%	56.0%	66.9%	15.9%	4.0%	16.8%
Ventura	156,105	45.9%	51.7%	62.1%	23.7%	3.6%	27.3%
Yolo	36,874	50.1%	59.1%	66.2%	20.5%	3.5%	22.5%
Yuba	9,438	54.9%	63.2%	71.1%	10.9%	4.0%	22.5%

Table 7.1. Distribution of Persons (Age 25+) by Educational Attainment: California 2000								
	Total	No Schooling	8 th Grade or Less	9 th –12 th , No Diploma	High School Graduate	Some College – AA/AS	BA/BS	Master's or Higher
California	21,298,900	3.2%	8.2%	11.7%	20.1%	30.0%	17.1%	9.5%
Alameda	953,716	2.4%	5.6%	9.6%	19.0%	28.4%	21.2%	13.7%
Alpine	797	0.6%	2.0%	9.0%	26.0%	34.1%	19.8%	8.4%
Amador	25,549	0.7%	3.2%	12.1%	30.2%	37.1%	10.6%	6.0%
Butte	126,736	1.3%	4.6%	11.8%	24.3%	36.1%	14.9%	7.0%
Calaveras	29,201	0.4%	2.5%	11.4%	28.6%	40.0%	11.5%	5.6%
Colusa	10,912	7.7%	15.4%	12.9%	24.1%	29.2%	7.9%	2.8%
Contra Costa	625,641	1.4%	3.9%	7.8%	19.8%	32.1%	22.8%	12.2%
Del Norte	18,459	1.5%	5.1%	21.7%	27.5%	33.2%	8.0%	3.0%
El Dorado	105,034	0.5%	2.3%	8.1%	22.2%	40.3%	18.1%	8.4%
Fresno	455,540	6.8%	11.5%	14.1%	21.1%	28.9%	12.0%	5.5%
Glenn	16,099	3.6%	12.5%	15.5%	26.8%	31.0%	7.8%	2.9%
Humboldt	81,501	0.6%	3.5%	11.1%	25.7%	36.2%	15.6%	7.4%
Imperial	83,632	6.4%	17.4%	17.1%	22.0%	26.7%	6.6%	3.7%
Inyo	12,566	0.4%	4.0%	13.3%	31.3%	33.9%	10.5%	6.6%
Kern	383,667	4.4%	10.7%	16.5%	25.4%	29.6%	9.1%	4.5%
Kings	77,095	4.1%	11.7%	15.4%	28.9%	29.5%	7.6%	2.7%
Lake	40,717	1.4%	4.9%	16.4%	29.8%	35.4%	7.5%	4.5%
Lassen	22,963	0.7%	3.6%	16.1%	30.9%	38.1%	7.7%	3.0%
Los Angeles	5,882,948	4.6%	11.7%	13.8%	18.8%	26.2%	16.1%	8.8%
Madera	74,830	5.5%	12.9%	16.3%	25.3%	28.1%	8.2%	3.8%
Marin	183,694	0.8%	2.7%	5.2%	12.4%	27.5%	30.8%	20.5%
Mariposa	12,196	1.2%	2.5%	11.2%	26.3%	38.6%	14.3%	5.9%
Mendocino	56,886	1.5%	5.2%	12.4%	26.0%	34.6%	12.3%	8.0%
Merced	116,725	7.4%	14.2%	14.6%	23.9%	28.9%	7.6%	3.4%
Modoc	6,464	1.4%	6.0%	15.5%	29.4%	35.3%	8.8%	3.6%
Mono	8,674	0.4%	4.4%	7.2%	20.7%	38.4%	19.0%	9.9%
Monterey	244,128	5.6%	13.2%	12.7%	18.6%	27.4%	13.8%	8.7%
Napa	83,938	2.1%	7.5%	10.0%	20.5%	33.5%	17.0%	9.4%
Nevada	65,148	0.2%	1.5%	7.9%	23.8%	40.4%	17.3%	8.8%
Orange	1,813,456	2.9%	7.6%	10.0%	17.5%	31.2%	20.4%	10.4%
Placer	165,894	0.7%	2.4%	6.4%	21.3%	38.9%	20.7%	9.5%
Plumas	14,786	0.4%	2.5%	9.1%	27.7%	42.8%	11.7%	5.8%
Riverside	936,024	2.7%	7.9%	14.5%	24.7%	33.7%	10.7%	5.9%
Sacramento	772,488	2.3%	4.4%	10.0%	22.9%	35.6%	16.7%	8.1%
San Benito	31,401	3.1%	10.1%	11.8%	23.2%	34.6%	12.0%	5.1%
San Bernardino	983,273	2.5%	7.9%	15.4%	25.0%	33.3%	10.4%	5.5%
San Diego	1,773,327	2.0%	6.0%	9.5%	19.9%	33.2%	18.7%	10.9%
San Francisco	595,805	3.7%	6.8%	8.3%	13.9%	22.3%	28.6%	16.4%
San Joaquin	333,572	4.3%	9.0%	15.5%	25.2%	31.5%	10.2%	4.4%
San Luis Obispo	159,196	1.1%	3.8%	9.5%	21.8%	37.1%	17.4%	9.3%
San Mateo	490,285	1.9%	5.3%	7.5%	17.5%	28.8%	24.4%	14.6%
Santa Barbara	246,729	2.6%	8.3%	9.9%	19.0%	30.8%	18.0%	11.4%
Santa Clara	1,113,058	2.4%	5.6%	8.6%	15.9%	27.0%	24.0%	16.4%
Santa Cruz	164,999	2.5%	7.2%	7.1%	16.6%	32.5%	21.7%	12.5%
Shasta	107,272	1.0%	3.2%	12.6%	27.6%	39.0%	11.3%	5.3%
Sierra	2,540	0.5%	4.4%	9.9%	28.7%	39.3%	11.4%	5.8%
Siskiyou	30,682	0.8%	4.2%	11.2%	28.2%	37.8%	11.8%	5.9%
Solano	246,488	1.8%	4.4%	10.0%	24.5%	37.9%	15.1%	6.3%
Sonoma	306,564	2.1%	4.6%	8.4%	20.4%	36.0%	18.8%	9.7%
Stanislaus	264,578	3.7%	9.9%	16.0%	26.1%	30.2%	9.6%	4.4%
Sutter	49,071	4.0%	8.7%	14.3%	23.6%	34.1%	10.9%	4.4%
Tehama	36,261	1.7%	6.5%	16.2%	30.8%	33.6%	8.3%	2.9%
Trinity	9,433	0.2%	3.2%	15.6%	29.6%	35.9%	10.6%	4.9%
Tulare	204,888	7.0%	16.1%	15.3%	22.9%	27.2%	7.8%	3.7%
Tuolumne	38,977	0.4%	2.7%	12.6%	29.7%	38.4%	10.2%	6.0%
Ventura	471,756	2.6%	7.8%	9.5%	19.7%	33.5%	17.4%	9.5%
Yolo	95,423	3.1%	7.0%	10.2%	19.8%	25.8%	18.2%	16.0%
Yuba	35,218	3.8%	8.6%	15.8%	27.2%	34.3%	6.8%	3.5%

Appendix 8.1. Persons* in the Armed Forces: California, 1990 and 2000				
	1990	2000	Difference	Percent Change
California	270,089	148,244	-121,845	-45.1%
Alameda	12,621	1,361	-11,260	-89.2%
Alpine	0	0	0	0.0%
Amador	10	0	-10	-100.0%
Butte	101	201	100	99.0%
Calaveras	3	10	7	233.3%
Colusa	0	0	0	0.0%
Contra Costa	2,844	632	-2,212	-77.8%
Del Norte	21	50	29	138.1%
El Dorado	46	59	13	28.3%
Fresno	741	304	-437	-59.0%
Glenn	6	8	2	33.3%
Humboldt	737	127	-610	-82.8%
Imperial	478	317	-161	-33.7%
Inyo	6	0	-6	-100.0%
Kern	3,834	3,440	-394	-10.3%
Kings	4,615	3,327	-1,288	-27.9%
Lake	41	37	-4	-9.8%
Lassen	403	19	-384	-95.3%
Los Angeles	19,026	4,407	-14,619	-76.8%
Madera	36	67	31	86.1%
Marin	1,693	240	-1,453	-85.8%
Mariposa	0	0	0	0.0%
Mendocino	109	63	-46	-42.2%
Merced	4,271	15	-4,256	-99.6%
Modoc	29	0	-29	-100.0%
Mono	151	183	32	21.2%
Monterey	22,029	5,144	-16,885	-76.6%
Napa	150	88	-62	-41.3%
Nevada	70	45	-25	-35.7%
Orange	12,184	2,001	-10,183	-83.6%
Placer	389	256	-133	-34.2%
Plumas	8	0	-8	-100.0%
Riverside	6,164	2,416	-3,748	-60.8%
Sacramento	7,425	2,106	-5,319	-71.6%
San Benito	14	4	-10	-71.4%
San Bernardino	21,152	14,394	-6,758	-31.9%
San Diego	111,011	87,468	-23,543	-21.2%
San Francisco	4,762	237	-4,525	-95.0%
San Joaquin	622	239	-383	-61.6%
San Luis Obispo	326	288	-38	-11.7%
San Mateo	662	80	-582	-87.9%
Santa Barbara	3,867	2,584	-1,283	-33.2%
Santa Clara	5,428	812	-4,616	-85.0%
Santa Cruz	300	12	-288	-96.0%
Shasta	55	62	7	12.7%
Sierra	0	0	0	0.0%
Siskiyou	9	8	-1	-11.1%
Solano	10,909	6,648	-4,261	-39.1%
Sonoma	1,091	753	-338	-31.0%
Stanislaus	321	128	-193	-60.1%
Sutter	434	363	-71	-16.4%
Tehama	10	20	10	100.0%
Trinity	0	0	0	0.0%
Tulare	262	118	-144	-55.0%
Tuolumne	18	23	5	27.8%
Ventura	5,511	4,552	-959	-17.4%
Yolo	178	166	-12	-6.7%
Yuba	2,906	2,362	-544	-18.7%

*For 1990, the universe included persons age 16 and over; in 2000, the universe included persons age 18 and over.

Appendix 10.1. Median Household Income (1999 Dollars): California, 1990 and 2000			
	1999	1989 (1999 Dollars)	Percent Difference
California	\$47,493	\$47,125	0.8%
Alameda	\$55,946	\$49,423	13.2%
Alpine	\$41,875	\$32,817	27.6%
Amador	\$42,280	\$39,841	6.1%
Butte	\$31,924	\$29,982	6.5%
Calaveras	\$41,022	\$36,392	12.7%
Colusa	\$35,062	\$32,794	6.9%
Contra Costa	\$63,675	\$59,353	7.3%
Del Norte	\$29,642	\$30,168	-1.7%
El Dorado	\$51,484	\$46,151	11.6%
Fresno	\$34,725	\$34,723	0.0%
Glenn	\$32,107	\$30,055	6.8%
Humboldt	\$31,226	\$31,049	0.6%
Imperial	\$31,870	\$29,543	7.9%
Inyo	\$35,006	\$32,102	9.0%
Kern	\$35,446	\$37,694	-6.0%
Kings	\$35,749	\$33,578	6.5%
Lake	\$29,627	\$28,690	3.3%
Lassen	\$36,310	\$35,232	3.1%
Los Angeles	\$42,189	\$46,028	-8.3%
Madera	\$36,286	\$36,030	0.7%
Marin	\$71,306	\$63,904	11.6%
Mariposa	\$34,626	\$33,268	4.1%
Mendocino	\$35,996	\$34,810	3.4%
Merced	\$35,532	\$33,632	5.7%
Modoc	\$27,522	\$28,999	-5.1%
Mono	\$44,992	\$42,025	7.1%
Monterey	\$48,305	\$44,126	9.5%
Napa	\$51,738	\$48,408	6.9%
Nevada	\$45,864	\$42,388	8.2%
Orange	\$58,820	\$60,452	-2.7%
Placer	\$57,535	\$49,498	16.2%
Plumas	\$36,351	\$31,987	13.6%
Riverside	\$42,887	\$43,548	-1.5%
Sacramento	\$43,816	\$42,516	3.1%
San Benito	\$57,469	\$48,013	19.7%
San Bernardino	\$42,066	\$44,025	-4.4%
San Diego	\$47,067	\$46,103	2.1%
San Francisco	\$55,221	\$43,986	25.5%
San Joaquin	\$41,282	\$40,328	2.4%
San Luis Obispo	\$42,428	\$41,024	3.4%
San Mateo	\$70,819	\$61,130	15.8%
Santa Barbara	\$46,677	\$46,965	-0.6%
Santa Clara	\$74,335	\$63,339	17.4%
Santa Cruz	\$53,998	\$48,854	10.5%
Shasta	\$34,335	\$33,675	2.0%
Sierra	\$35,827	\$31,142	15.0%
Siskiyou	\$29,530	\$28,857	2.3%
Solano	\$54,099	\$51,489	5.1%
Sonoma	\$53,076	\$47,784	11.1%
Stanislaus	\$40,101	\$39,220	2.2%
Sutter	\$38,375	\$35,669	7.6%
Tehama	\$31,206	\$29,535	5.7%
Trinity	\$27,711	\$26,978	2.7%
Tulare	\$33,983	\$32,186	5.6%
Tuolumne	\$38,725	\$35,582	8.8%
Ventura	\$59,666	\$60,044	-0.6%
Yolo	\$40,769	\$37,999	7.3%
Yuba	\$30,460	\$28,333	7.5%

Appendix 10.2. Households with Wage or Salary Income: California, 1990 and 2000						
	2000			1990		
	Total	With Wage/Salary Income	% With Wage/Salary Income	Total	With Wage/Salary Income	% With Wage/Salary Income
California	11,512,020	9,061,005	78.7%	10,399,700	8,232,936	79.2%
Alameda	523,787	425,464	81.2%	480,079	382,573	79.7%
Alpine	492	402	81.7%	458	352	76.9%
Amador	12,741	8,510	66.8%	10,555	6,631	62.8%
Butte	79,674	53,977	67.7%	71,778	47,807	66.6%
Calaveras	16,449	10,431	63.4%	12,589	8,072	64.1%
Colusa	6,081	4,464	73.4%	5,567	4,313	77.5%
Contra Costa	344,422	275,485	80.0%	301,087	243,045	80.7%
Del Norte	9,185	6,242	68.0%	8,031	5,386	67.1%
El Dorado	59,013	44,618	75.6%	47,033	35,487	75.5%
Fresno	253,304	195,784	77.3%	221,133	167,635	75.8%
Glenn	9,197	6,438	70.0%	8,840	6,219	70.4%
Humboldt	51,235	36,637	71.5%	46,617	33,692	72.3%
Imperial	39,433	30,011	76.1%	32,857	24,369	74.2%
Inyo	7,673	5,193	67.7%	7,535	4,913	65.2%
Kern	208,786	158,104	75.7%	182,116	140,112	76.9%
Kings	34,429	27,752	80.6%	29,104	22,742	78.1%
Lake	23,984	14,256	59.4%	20,722	11,895	57.4%
Lassen	9,629	7,041	73.1%	8,545	6,313	73.9%
Los Angeles	3,136,279	2,482,433	79.2%	2,994,343	2,402,906	80.2%
Madera	36,207	26,860	74.2%	28,317	20,554	72.6%
Marin	100,736	75,622	75.1%	95,233	74,521	78.3%
Mariposa	6,592	4,198	63.7%	5,679	3,710	65.3%
Mendocino	33,331	23,213	69.6%	30,465	21,458	70.4%
Merced	63,933	49,793	77.9%	55,548	42,415	76.4%
Modoc	3,766	2,375	63.1%	3,702	2,418	65.3%
Mono	5,163	4,184	81.0%	4,013	3,285	81.9%
Monterey	121,199	96,245	79.4%	113,340	91,142	80.4%
Napa	45,395	33,494	73.8%	41,185	30,588	74.3%
Nevada	36,956	24,791	67.1%	30,807	20,222	65.6%
Orange	936,154	772,433	82.5%	828,849	697,949	84.2%
Placer	93,510	71,443	76.4%	64,502	49,070	76.1%
Plumas	9,006	5,955	66.1%	8,177	5,225	63.9%
Riverside	506,781	375,216	74.0%	402,426	298,948	74.3%
Sacramento	453,841	356,396	78.5%	395,157	309,692	78.4%
San Benito	15,911	13,361	84.0%	11,454	9,423	82.3%
San Bernardino	528,839	419,228	79.3%	465,877	369,753	79.4%
San Diego	995,492	784,563	78.8%	887,719	702,433	79.1%
San Francisco	329,850	255,019	77.3%	305,984	230,024	75.2%
San Joaquin	181,612	140,206	77.2%	158,659	120,082	75.7%
San Luis Obispo	92,732	65,636	70.8%	80,195	58,341	72.7%
San Mateo	254,219	206,390	81.2%	242,348	196,927	81.3%
Santa Barbara	136,769	103,242	75.5%	130,378	102,181	78.4%
Santa Clara	566,485	482,165	85.1%	522,040	448,112	85.8%
Santa Cruz	91,244	72,241	79.2%	84,017	64,849	77.2%
Shasta	63,497	43,752	68.9%	55,940	38,838	69.4%
Sierra	1,523	1,077	70.7%	1,420	893	62.9%
Siskiyou	18,573	11,551	62.2%	17,233	11,160	64.8%
Solano	130,440	107,220	82.2%	113,637	94,853	83.5%
Sonoma	172,690	130,716	75.7%	149,382	111,885	74.9%
Stanislaus	145,253	112,321	77.3%	125,731	96,028	76.4%
Sutter	27,098	20,793	76.7%	23,018	17,459	75.8%
Tehama	21,090	13,938	66.1%	18,745	12,070	64.4%
Trinity	5,582	3,367	60.3%	5,182	3,305	63.8%
Tulare	110,356	84,878	76.9%	97,726	71,885	73.6%
Tuolumne	20,989	13,354	63.6%	17,893	11,809	66.0%
Ventura	243,503	197,445	81.1%	217,723	180,421	82.9%
Yolo	59,358	48,095	81.0%	51,119	40,570	79.4%
Yuba	20,552	14,987	72.9%	19,891	13,976	70.3%

Appendix 10.3. Median Family Income (1999 Dollars): California, 1990 and 2000			
	1999	1989 (1999 Dollars)	Percent Change
California	\$53,025	\$53,392	-0.7%
Alameda	\$65,857	\$59,287	11.1%
Alpine	\$50,250	\$38,539	30.4%
Amador	\$51,226	\$46,156	11.0%
Butte	\$41,010	\$37,273	10.0%
Calaveras	\$47,379	\$42,403	11.7%
Colusa	\$40,138	\$37,162	8.0%
Contra Costa	\$73,039	\$67,994	7.4%
Del Norte	\$36,056	\$35,532	1.5%
El Dorado	\$60,250	\$52,423	14.9%
Fresno	\$38,455	\$39,453	-2.5%
Glenn	\$37,023	\$35,827	3.3%
Humboldt	\$39,370	\$39,962	-1.5%
Imperial	\$35,226	\$33,104	6.4%
Inyo	\$44,970	\$40,098	12.2%
Kern	\$39,403	\$41,749	-5.6%
Kings	\$38,111	\$36,351	4.8%
Lake	\$35,818	\$34,968	2.4%
Lassen	\$43,398	\$41,866	3.7%
Los Angeles	\$46,452	\$51,386	-9.6%
Madera	\$39,226	\$39,816	-1.5%
Marin	\$88,934	\$77,875	14.2%
Mariposa	\$42,655	\$38,792	10.0%
Mendocino	\$42,168	\$41,172	2.4%
Merced	\$38,009	\$37,213	2.1%
Modoc	\$35,978	\$36,079	-0.3%
Mono	\$50,487	\$47,301	6.7%
Monterey	\$51,169	\$47,684	7.3%
Napa	\$61,410	\$56,328	9.0%
Nevada	\$52,697	\$48,631	8.4%
Orange	\$64,611	\$67,357	-4.1%
Placer	\$65,858	\$56,349	16.9%
Plumas	\$46,119	\$39,449	16.9%
Riverside	\$48,409	\$49,621	-2.4%
Sacramento	\$50,717	\$49,814	1.8%
San Benito	\$60,665	\$52,178	16.3%
San Bernardino	\$46,574	\$48,677	-4.3%
San Diego	\$53,438	\$52,390	2.0%
San Francisco	\$63,545	\$53,395	19.0%
San Joaquin	\$46,919	\$45,681	2.7%
San Luis Obispo	\$52,447	\$48,820	7.4%
San Mateo	\$80,737	\$70,336	14.8%
Santa Barbara	\$54,042	\$54,353	-0.6%
Santa Clara	\$81,717	\$70,652	15.7%
Santa Cruz	\$61,941	\$56,777	9.1%
Shasta	\$40,491	\$39,929	1.4%
Sierra	\$42,756	\$39,375	8.6%
Siskiyou	\$36,890	\$34,323	7.5%
Solano	\$60,597	\$55,805	8.6%
Sonoma	\$61,921	\$55,238	12.1%
Stanislaus	\$44,703	\$43,340	3.1%
Sutter	\$44,330	\$41,917	5.8%
Tehama	\$37,277	\$34,155	9.1%
Trinity	\$34,343	\$32,922	4.3%
Tulare	\$36,297	\$35,144	3.3%
Tuolumne	\$44,327	\$41,419	7.0%
Ventura	\$65,285	\$65,940	-1.0%
Yolo	\$51,623	\$48,531	6.4%
Yuba	\$34,103	\$32,073	6.3%

Appendix 10.4. Per Capita Income (1999 Dollars): California, 1990 and 2000			
	1999	1989 (1999 Dollars)	Percent Change
California	\$22,711	\$21,601	5.1%
Alameda	\$26,680	\$23,099	15.5%
Alpine	\$24,431	\$18,165	34.5%
Amador	\$22,412	\$18,801	19.2%
Butte	\$17,517	\$15,906	10.1%
Calaveras	\$21,420	\$17,768	20.6%
Colusa	\$14,730	\$16,326	-9.8%
Contra Costa	\$30,615	\$27,313	12.1%
Del Norte	\$14,573	\$13,987	4.2%
El Dorado	\$25,560	\$20,672	23.6%
Fresno	\$15,495	\$15,565	-0.5%
Glenn	\$14,069	\$14,055	0.1%
Humboldt	\$17,203	\$16,371	5.1%
Imperial	\$13,239	\$12,121	9.2%
Inyo	\$19,639	\$17,636	11.4%
Kern	\$15,760	\$16,000	-1.5%
Kings	\$15,848	\$13,210	20.0%
Lake	\$16,825	\$15,409	9.2%
Lassen	\$14,749	\$16,621	-11.3%
Los Angeles	\$20,683	\$21,259	-2.7%
Madera	\$14,682	\$14,291	2.7%
Marin	\$44,962	\$37,361	20.3%
Mariposa	\$18,190	\$17,211	5.7%
Mendocino	\$19,443	\$16,818	15.6%
Merced	\$14,257	\$13,962	2.1%
Modoc	\$17,285	\$14,442	19.7%
Mono	\$23,422	\$21,220	10.4%
Monterey	\$20,165	\$19,191	5.1%
Napa	\$26,395	\$23,221	13.7%
Nevada	\$24,007	\$20,747	15.7%
Orange	\$25,826	\$26,183	-1.4%
Placer	\$27,963	\$22,788	22.7%
Plumas	\$19,391	\$17,050	13.7%
Riverside	\$18,689	\$19,101	-2.2%
Sacramento	\$21,142	\$20,095	5.2%
San Benito	\$20,932	\$18,341	14.1%
San Bernardino	\$16,856	\$17,585	-4.1%
San Diego	\$22,926	\$21,352	7.4%
San Francisco	\$34,556	\$25,927	33.3%
San Joaquin	\$17,365	\$16,725	3.8%
San Luis Obispo	\$21,864	\$20,058	9.0%
San Mateo	\$36,045	\$29,527	22.1%
Santa Barbara	\$23,059	\$22,583	2.1%
Santa Clara	\$32,795	\$26,885	22.0%
Santa Cruz	\$26,396	\$22,836	15.6%
Shasta	\$17,738	\$16,298	8.8%
Sierra	\$18,815	\$18,076	4.1%
Siskiyou	\$17,570	\$15,283	15.0%
Solano	\$21,731	\$19,526	11.3%
Sonoma	\$25,724	\$22,694	13.4%
Stanislaus	\$16,913	\$16,759	0.9%
Sutter	\$17,428	\$16,801	3.7%
Tehama	\$15,793	\$14,467	9.2%
Trinity	\$16,868	\$14,192	18.9%
Tulare	\$14,006	\$13,562	3.3%
Tuolumne	\$21,015	\$17,408	20.7%
Ventura	\$24,600	\$23,512	4.6%
Yolo	\$19,365	\$18,247	6.1%
Yuba	\$14,124	\$12,998	8.7%

Appendix 11.1. Persons* with 1999 Income Below the Poverty Level by Age: California 2000							
	Number				Percent		
	Total	Under 18	18 to 64	65+	Under 18	18 to 64	65+
California	33,100,044	9,032,977	20,597,290	3,469,777	19.5%	13.0%	8.1%
Alameda	1,419,998	348,529	928,696	142,773	13.8%	10.4%	8.1%
Alpine	1,191	258	814	119	30.2%	17.4%	10.1%
Amador	30,462	6,788	17,468	6,206	14.3%	8.6%	5.4%
Butte	197,816	47,303	119,375	31,138	24.4%	21.2%	7.3%
Calaveras	39,908	8,835	23,829	7,244	16.5%	11.7%	6.2%
Colusa	18,446	5,787	10,675	1,984	20.2%	15.3%	8.2%
Contra Costa	938,310	246,994	587,347	103,969	10.2%	6.9%	6.0%
Del Norte	23,626	6,630	13,650	3,346	27.4%	19.6%	8.2%
El Dorado	154,981	39,939	95,764	19,278	8.0%	7.2%	5.0%
Fresno	782,294	250,831	455,497	75,966	32.1%	20.0%	9.9%
Glenn	26,056	7,977	14,835	3,244	26.5%	15.9%	7.6%
Humboldt	123,167	28,476	79,214	15,477	23.2%	20.6%	7.2%
Imperial	131,459	44,188	73,186	14,085	28.9%	20.5%	13.6%
Inyo	17,753	4,328	10,089	3,336	16.3%	12.5%	8.3%
Kern	630,771	206,752	363,755	60,264	28.2%	18.3%	10.5%
Kings	109,207	36,725	63,270	9,212	26.4%	17.1%	8.8%
Lake	57,306	13,518	32,593	11,195	23.7%	18.6%	7.3%
Lassen	24,853	7,212	14,711	2,930	16.7%	13.9%	7.8%
Los Angeles	9,349,771	2,605,656	5,850,903	893,212	24.6%	16.1%	10.5%
Madera	114,795	35,500	66,471	12,824	29.1%	19.6%	9.0%
Marin	237,535	49,214	156,638	31,683	7.5%	6.7%	4.5%
Mariposa	16,834	3,730	10,209	2,895	16.7%	15.7%	9.0%
Mendocino	84,736	21,176	52,240	11,320	22.5%	15.0%	7.7%
Merced	208,052	71,024	117,717	19,311	28.8%	19.2%	10.7%
Modoc	9,142	2,332	5,245	1,565	30.4%	21.3%	8.6%
Mono	12,684	2,871	8,872	941	12.7%	12.1%	1.9%
Monterey	382,680	110,595	232,792	39,293	17.9%	12.6%	6.8%
Napa	119,585	29,408	72,980	17,197	11.3%	7.7%	5.6%
Nevada	90,922	20,660	54,563	15,699	10.5%	8.1%	4.9%
Orange	2,803,533	749,368	1,783,564	270,601	13.6%	9.6%	6.2%
Placer	245,680	64,680	149,824	31,176	6.7%	5.8%	3.8%
Plumas	20,571	4,649	12,335	3,587	17.2%	13.4%	6.4%
Riverside	1,511,153	457,296	863,317	190,540	19.0%	13.0%	7.6%
Sacramento	1,201,917	328,833	742,661	130,423	20.6%	12.6%	6.6%
San Benito	52,663	16,720	31,819	4,124	12.0%	9.0%	8.5%
San Bernardino	1,662,617	539,174	981,968	141,475	21.1%	14.0%	8.4%
San Diego	2,722,408	706,567	1,711,428	304,413	16.9%	11.6%	6.8%
San Francisco	765,356	109,001	551,431	104,924	14.2%	10.9%	10.5%
San Joaquin	547,298	170,463	320,111	56,724	24.2%	15.7%	10.0%
San Luis Obispo	231,960	51,925	145,365	34,670	12.0%	14.8%	5.9%
San Mateo	697,649	158,488	454,429	84,732	6.5%	5.7%	5.1%
Santa Barbara	384,512	96,777	238,712	49,023	16.9%	15.0%	6.2%
Santa Clara	1,653,531	407,478	1,091,725	154,328	9.0%	7.2%	6.4%
Santa Cruz	247,530	59,144	164,304	24,082	13.3%	12.2%	6.3%
Shasta	159,917	41,421	94,405	24,091	21.9%	14.5%	7.3%
Sierra	3,515	828	2,102	585	14.7%	12.5%	2.2%
Siskiyou	43,699	10,400	25,333	7,966	27.2%	18.5%	7.3%
Solano	378,431	109,328	233,592	35,511	10.8%	7.4%	6.3%
Sonoma	451,145	108,662	286,686	55,797	9.0%	8.2%	5.7%
Stanislaus	440,454	135,923	259,892	44,639	21.0%	14.6%	8.8%
Sutter	77,420	22,315	46,012	9,093	21.6%	14.2%	7.7%
Tehama	55,088	14,953	31,406	8,729	24.5%	16.0%	9.2%
Trinity	12,716	2,872	7,681	2,163	26.8%	18.8%	7.2%
Tulare	362,142	121,948	205,969	34,225	33.0%	20.7%	10.5%
Tuolumne	49,757	10,979	28,907	9,871	17.0%	11.9%	4.0%
Ventura	742,195	209,653	459,055	73,487	12.1%	8.4%	6.3%
Yolo	162,151	41,816	105,334	15,001	16.5%	20.7%	7.4%
Yuba	58,696	18,080	34,525	6,091	27.9%	19.4%	7.8%

*Poverty data includes only persons "from whom poverty status has been determined" and does not include persons living in group quarters (i.e. military group quarters, dormitories, etc.) nor unrelated children age 15 and under.

Appendix 12.1. Persons by Units in Structure and Tenure: California 2000								
	Owner				Renter			
	Single*	2 - 49	50+	Total	Single*	2 - 49	50+	Total
California	18,526,738	642,970	114,442	19,284,150	5,788,955	6,434,182	1,544,902	13,768,039
Alameda	784,144	34,813	7,209	826,166	200,363	310,966	78,595	589,924
Alpine	851	16	0	867	222	119	0	341
Amador	23,162	52	0	23,214	5,741	1,277	257	7,275
Butte	119,828	835	28	120,691	42,570	29,055	4,995	76,620
Calaveras	31,168	361	0	31,529	7,306	1,284	11	8,601
Colusa	11,675	112	26	11,813	4,743	1,445	354	6,542
Contra Costa	639,795	21,644	3,488	664,927	123,432	115,601	33,480	272,513
Del Norte	14,471	71	14	14,556	6,440	2,462	210	9,112
El Dorado	116,647	896	90	117,633	22,158	13,832	1,621	37,611
Fresno	430,122	4,505	339	434,966	174,740	129,963	42,064	346,767
Glenn	15,481	65	0	15,546	7,021	3,377	121	10,519
Humboldt	72,571	656	5	73,232	31,494	16,933	778	49,205
Imperial	77,494	912	55	78,461	29,772	19,500	3,631	52,903
Inyo	11,580	89	0	11,669	4,672	1,416	33	6,121
Kern	389,579	4,709	137	394,425	144,283	75,884	17,062	237,229
Kings	60,983	289	0	61,272	31,556	13,340	3,167	48,063
Lake	38,138	88	0	38,226	15,992	2,936	64	18,992
Lassen	17,585	72	0	17,657	5,655	1,301	263	7,219
Los Angeles	4,426,593	224,543	52,053	4,703,189	1,633,450	2,536,651	471,292	4,641,393
Madera	73,404	367	8	73,779	27,935	10,974	2,324	41,233
Marin	149,605	6,566	842	157,013	27,399	43,328	8,046	78,773
Mariposa	11,048	16	0	11,064	3,939	693	11	4,643
Mendocino	49,318	160	34	49,512	23,580	10,144	885	34,609
Merced	117,215	1,006	0	118,221	57,112	27,942	4,400	89,454
Modoc	6,280	14	0	6,294	2,359	253	132	2,744
Mono	6,773	552	179	7,504	2,303	2,643	44	4,990
Monterey	203,014	4,496	562	208,072	86,117	73,957	12,585	172,659
Napa	74,506	921	86	75,513	23,266	16,790	3,467	43,523
Nevada	71,092	339	7	71,438	13,721	5,118	890	19,729
Orange	1,623,371	75,563	10,565	1,709,499	349,308	546,982	198,156	1,094,446
Placer	184,395	1,574	73	186,042	33,307	19,745	6,404	59,456
Plumas	14,395	103	0	14,498	5,089	977	71	6,137
Riverside	1,033,247	11,420	1,489	1,046,156	256,306	156,573	51,923	464,802
Sacramento	705,608	8,910	931	715,449	237,694	177,198	67,663	482,555
San Benito	34,666	179	4	34,849	11,811	5,738	322	17,871
San Bernardino	1,076,289	11,750	1,596	1,089,635	308,894	200,115	65,649	574,658
San Diego	1,461,460	62,151	12,034	1,535,645	443,967	573,195	164,119	1,181,281
San Francisco	250,173	62,029	6,141	318,343	77,379	303,019	58,250	438,648
San Joaquin	323,235	3,199	442	326,876	127,299	70,852	19,770	217,921
San Luis Obispo	142,927	2,071	75	145,073	51,246	30,244	4,502	85,992
San Mateo	421,429	18,819	6,133	446,381	94,774	128,194	27,351	250,319
Santa Barbara	202,903	8,231	626	211,760	81,335	78,227	11,380	170,942
Santa Clara	980,379	34,590	5,970	1,020,939	249,249	291,911	90,798	631,958
Santa Cruz	143,715	4,180	377	148,272	58,593	34,267	5,436	98,296
Shasta	105,258	491	76	105,825	32,827	19,086	2,151	54,064
Sierra	2,436	20	0	2,456	962	61	40	1,063
Siskiyou	28,507	212	2	28,721	11,279	3,357	250	14,886
Solano	249,402	3,524	310	253,236	66,947	46,742	11,703	125,392
Sonoma	288,131	3,885	603	292,619	90,467	51,836	12,570	154,873
Stanislaus	269,696	2,076	248	272,020	111,525	43,235	12,747	167,507
Sutter	48,085	475	5	48,565	16,428	10,048	2,492	28,968
Tehama	36,873	151	0	37,024	12,386	5,155	488	18,029
Trinity	8,918	36	31	8,985	3,453	340	0	3,793
Tulare	213,372	1,898	35	215,305	105,736	37,384	3,541	146,661
Tuolumne	35,198	75	0	35,273	10,424	3,774	218	14,416
Ventura	483,380	14,715	1,447	499,542	128,404	92,808	19,239	240,451
Yolo	86,058	1,297	57	87,412	31,873	26,353	15,540	73,766
Yuba	29,110	181	10	29,301	20,652	7,582	1,347	29,581

*Single-unit housing types include single-unit detached, single-unit attached, mobile homes, and the miscellaneous category of boats, RVs, vans, etc.

Appendix 12.2. Occupied Housing Units by Occupants Per Room: California 2000							
	Total Housing Units	1.00 or Less		1.01 to 1.50		1.51 or More	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
California	11,502,870	9,754,518	84.8%	700,310	6.1%	1,048,042	9.1%
Alameda	523,366	459,401	87.8%	27,408	5.2%	36,557	7.0%
Alpine	483	447	92.5%	30	6.2%	6	1.2%
Amador	12,759	12,310	96.5%	285	2.2%	164	1.3%
Butte	79,566	74,746	93.9%	2,706	3.4%	2,114	2.7%
Calaveras	16,469	15,769	95.7%	416	2.5%	284	1.7%
Colusa	6,097	5,006	82.1%	459	7.5%	632	10.4%
Contra Costa	344,129	318,652	92.6%	12,925	3.8%	12,552	3.6%
Del Norte	9,170	8,634	94.2%	314	3.4%	222	2.4%
El Dorado	58,939	55,867	94.8%	1,720	2.9%	1,352	2.3%
Fresno	252,940	209,631	82.9%	18,364	7.3%	24,945	9.9%
Glenn	9,172	8,000	87.2%	523	5.7%	649	7.1%
Humboldt	51,238	48,714	95.1%	1,426	2.8%	1,098	2.1%
Imperial	39,384	30,655	77.8%	4,299	10.9%	4,430	11.2%
Inyo	7,703	7,382	95.8%	181	2.3%	140	1.8%
Kern	208,652	177,307	85.0%	14,981	7.2%	16,364	7.8%
Kings	34,418	29,044	84.4%	2,739	8.0%	2,635	7.7%
Lake	23,974	22,511	93.9%	890	3.7%	573	2.4%
Lassen	9,625	9,132	94.9%	333	3.5%	160	1.7%
Los Angeles	3,133,774	2,413,405	77.0%	249,094	7.9%	471,275	15.0%
Madera	36,155	30,629	84.7%	2,602	7.2%	2,924	8.1%
Marin	100,650	96,074	95.5%	1,874	1.9%	2,702	2.7%
Mariposa	6,613	6,405	96.9%	159	2.4%	49	0.7%
Mendocino	33,266	30,473	91.6%	1,521	4.6%	1,272	3.8%
Merced	63,815	51,031	80.0%	5,385	8.4%	7,399	11.6%
Modoc	3,784	3,574	94.5%	119	3.1%	91	2.4%
Mono	5,137	4,711	91.7%	198	3.9%	228	4.4%
Monterey	121,236	96,301	79.4%	8,690	7.2%	16,245	13.4%
Napa	45,402	41,293	90.9%	1,910	4.2%	2,199	4.8%
Nevada	36,894	35,498	96.2%	904	2.5%	492	1.3%
Orange	935,287	788,029	84.3%	53,645	5.7%	93,613	10.0%
Placer	93,382	89,816	96.2%	1,976	2.1%	1,590	1.7%
Plumas	9,000	8,636	96.0%	205	2.3%	159	1.8%
Riverside	506,218	442,050	87.3%	30,119	5.9%	34,049	6.7%
Sacramento	453,602	414,764	91.4%	20,061	4.4%	18,777	4.1%
San Benito	15,885	13,534	85.2%	1,209	7.6%	1,142	7.2%
San Bernardino	528,594	451,211	85.4%	37,211	7.0%	40,172	7.6%
San Diego	994,677	877,205	88.2%	52,302	5.3%	65,170	6.6%
San Francisco	329,700	288,779	87.6%	14,497	4.4%	26,424	8.0%
San Joaquin	181,629	156,234	86.0%	11,966	6.6%	13,429	7.4%
San Luis Obispo	92,739	87,518	94.4%	2,568	2.8%	2,653	2.9%
San Mateo	254,103	222,971	87.7%	12,226	4.8%	18,906	7.4%
Santa Barbara	136,622	118,987	87.1%	7,185	5.3%	10,450	7.6%
Santa Clara	565,863	484,959	85.7%	34,640	6.1%	46,264	8.2%
Santa Cruz	91,139	81,246	89.1%	3,879	4.3%	6,014	6.6%
Shasta	63,426	60,276	95.0%	2,045	3.2%	1,105	1.7%
Sierra	1,520	1,462	96.2%	48	3.2%	10	0.7%
Siskiyou	18,556	17,733	95.6%	496	2.7%	327	1.8%
Solano	130,403	119,091	91.3%	6,274	4.8%	5,038	3.9%
Sonoma	172,403	160,648	93.2%	5,533	3.2%	6,222	3.6%
Stanislaus	145,146	125,026	86.1%	10,205	7.0%	9,915	6.8%
Sutter	27,033	23,984	88.7%	1,638	6.1%	1,411	5.2%
Tehama	21,013	19,285	91.8%	955	4.5%	773	3.7%
Trinity	5,587	5,273	94.4%	204	3.7%	110	2.0%
Tulare	110,385	89,062	80.7%	9,321	8.4%	12,002	10.9%
Tuolumne	21,004	20,244	96.4%	481	2.3%	279	1.3%
Ventura	243,234	213,123	87.6%	12,612	5.2%	17,499	7.2%
Yolo	59,375	52,543	88.5%	3,176	5.3%	3,656	6.2%
Yuba	20,535	18,227	88.8%	1,178	5.7%	1,130	5.5%

Appendix 12.3. Percent of Households* by Home Heating Fuel: California 2000									
	Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	Coal or coke	Wood	Solar	Other fuel	No fuel used
California	70.5%	3.8%	21.8%	0.3%	0.0%	1.8%	0.1%	0.2%	1.4%
Alameda	73.8%	1.3%	23.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%
Alpine	3.3%	47.6%	4.6%	4.3%	0.6%	36.6%	0.0%	2.3%	0.6%
Amador	24.0%	31.4%	19.0%	0.4%	0.0%	23.9%	0.0%	1.1%	0.1%
Butte	56.3%	9.8%	21.4%	0.3%	0.0%	11.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%
Calaveras	9.1%	44.7%	15.9%	1.5%	0.0%	26.8%	0.1%	1.8%	0.2%
Colusa	55.0%	13.2%	23.6%	0.8%	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%
Contra Costa	75.2%	1.5%	22.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Del Norte	2.6%	6.0%	48.4%	15.2%	0.0%	23.9%	0.1%	3.4%	0.3%
El Dorado	29.1%	29.2%	22.1%	1.4%	0.0%	16.5%	0.1%	1.4%	0.1%
Fresno	56.8%	7.0%	33.0%	0.1%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%
Glenn	48.7%	12.6%	22.5%	1.0%	0.0%	14.7%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%
Humboldt	61.9%	8.1%	10.1%	1.4%	0.0%	17.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%
Imperial	42.7%	6.1%	47.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	3.1%
Inyo	18.1%	41.8%	11.8%	3.4%	0.0%	22.4%	0.1%	2.2%	0.1%
Kern	72.3%	6.5%	18.4%	0.1%	0.0%	1.9%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%
Kings	70.9%	6.5%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
Lake	2.2%	30.2%	29.4%	18.2%	0.0%	16.9%	0.0%	2.8%	0.3%
Lassen	3.7%	25.8%	9.2%	25.0%	0.0%	34.4%	0.2%	1.7%	0.0%
Los Angeles	76.7%	1.5%	18.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	3.1%
Madera	30.8%	30.8%	23.7%	0.1%	0.0%	12.9%	0.1%	1.1%	0.4%
Marin	72.5%	3.3%	21.8%	0.1%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
Mariposa	3.1%	46.2%	12.8%	1.5%	0.0%	34.1%	0.2%	1.9%	0.2%
Mendocino	32.8%	19.8%	13.6%	6.4%	0.0%	25.8%	0.2%	1.2%	0.2%
Merced	54.3%	8.1%	32.6%	0.1%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%
Modoc	0.8%	14.9%	22.7%	28.4%	0.1%	31.4%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%
Mono	8.3%	37.2%	17.2%	1.4%	0.0%	32.5%	0.3%	2.9%	0.1%
Monterey	68.3%	6.0%	22.6%	0.1%	0.0%	1.8%	0.1%	0.3%	0.9%
Napa	72.5%	5.4%	18.1%	0.1%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Nevada	30.7%	38.1%	10.6%	1.5%	0.0%	18.0%	0.1%	0.9%	0.1%
Orange	76.9%	1.1%	20.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	1.4%
Placer	58.7%	11.7%	22.4%	0.5%	0.0%	5.8%	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%
Plumas	2.8%	33.1%	7.8%	21.4%	0.0%	33.4%	0.1%	1.4%	0.1%
Riverside	75.9%	4.5%	17.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.9%
Sacramento	61.5%	1.8%	35.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%
San Benito	68.1%	9.2%	17.5%	0.2%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.4%	0.7%
San Bernardino	79.8%	4.0%	13.6%	0.1%	0.0%	1.6%	0.1%	0.2%	0.7%
San Diego	64.0%	3.7%	29.5%	0.1%	0.0%	1.0%	0.1%	0.1%	1.4%
San Francisco	67.4%	1.5%	27.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	1.4%	2.3%
San Joaquin	66.2%	4.1%	27.1%	0.1%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
San Luis Obispo	72.3%	8.9%	14.8%	0.1%	0.0%	3.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
San Mateo	72.5%	1.8%	24.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	0.6%
Santa Barbara	80.5%	2.6%	14.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	1.1%
Santa Clara	69.6%	1.8%	27.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.5%
Santa Cruz	64.9%	9.7%	18.1%	0.5%	0.0%	5.7%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%
Shasta	46.5%	12.0%	23.0%	2.8%	0.0%	14.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%
Sierra	1.4%	33.7%	9.2%	11.9%	0.0%	41.7%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%
Siskiyou	1.3%	8.3%	21.6%	39.5%	0.0%	27.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.1%
Solano	71.7%	2.5%	24.2%	0.1%	0.0%	1.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%
Sonoma	69.8%	7.0%	17.5%	0.2%	0.0%	4.9%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Stanislaus	66.9%	3.1%	26.8%	0.1%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.5%
Sutter	64.7%	5.2%	26.0%	0.2%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%
Tehama	35.9%	20.4%	19.8%	1.2%	0.0%	21.6%	0.0%	1.0%	0.1%
Trinity	1.4%	26.3%	8.9%	11.0%	0.1%	51.6%	0.1%	0.7%	0.1%
Tulare	71.9%	8.6%	15.6%	0.1%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	0.6%	0.4%
Tuolumne	5.4%	52.5%	13.8%	2.1%	0.1%	24.0%	0.2%	1.6%	0.3%
Ventura	83.8%	1.4%	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.1%	1.2%
Yolo	66.8%	3.4%	26.9%	0.2%	0.0%	1.9%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%
Yuba	50.6%	12.8%	27.0%	0.3%	0.0%	8.7%	0.1%	0.5%	0.1%

*For total number of occupied-housing units, see Appendix 12.2

Appendix 12.4. Number of Vehicles Per Household: California 2000			
	Aggregate Number of Vehicles	Total Occupied Housing Units	Vehicles Per Housing Unit
California	19,986,680	11,502,870	1.7
Alameda	886,195	523,366	1.7
Alpine	912	483	1.9
Amador	25,010	12,759	2.0
Butte	140,928	79,566	1.8
Calaveras	33,331	16,469	2.0
Colusa	11,098	6,097	1.8
Contra Costa	646,400	344,129	1.9
Del Norte	15,252	9,170	1.7
El Dorado	119,646	58,939	2.0
Fresno	415,051	252,940	1.6
Glenn	17,248	9,172	1.9
Humboldt	87,134	51,238	1.7
Imperial	67,003	39,384	1.7
Inyo	14,038	7,703	1.8
Kern	354,603	208,652	1.7
Kings	59,256	34,418	1.7
Lake	42,225	23,974	1.8
Lassen	18,818	9,625	2.0
Los Angeles	5,050,289	3,133,774	1.6
Madera	66,853	36,155	1.8
Marin	180,184	100,650	1.8
Mariposa	13,122	6,613	2.0
Mendocino	58,702	33,266	1.8
Merced	111,768	63,815	1.8
Modoc	7,133	3,784	1.9
Mono	9,484	5,137	1.8
Monterey	221,511	121,236	1.8
Napa	85,105	45,402	1.9
Nevada	73,527	36,894	2.0
Orange	1,746,475	935,287	1.9
Placer	184,205	93,382	2.0
Plumas	17,013	9,000	1.9
Riverside	902,729	506,218	1.8
Sacramento	760,266	453,602	1.7
San Benito	33,538	15,885	2.1
San Bernardino	960,187	528,594	1.8
San Diego	1,736,680	994,677	1.7
San Francisco	367,151	329,700	1.1
San Joaquin	321,188	181,629	1.8
San Luis Obispo	174,200	92,739	1.9
San Mateo	478,731	254,103	1.9
Santa Barbara	249,520	136,622	1.8
Santa Clara	1,114,422	565,863	2.0
Santa Cruz	173,991	91,139	1.9
Shasta	114,039	63,426	1.8
Sierra	2,945	1,520	1.9
Siskiyou	33,640	18,556	1.8
Solano	252,004	130,403	1.9
Sonoma	327,333	172,403	1.9
Stanislaus	258,208	145,146	1.8
Sutter	49,495	27,033	1.8
Tehama	38,335	21,013	1.8
Trinity	10,622	5,587	1.9
Tulare	191,448	110,385	1.7
Tuolumne	40,673	21,004	1.9
Ventura	477,968	243,234	2.0
Yolo	102,112	59,375	1.7
Yuba	35,736	20,535	1.7

Appendix 12.5. Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units Paying Cash Rent: California 2000					
	Aggregate Gross Rent	Specified Renter- Occupied Housing Units Paying Rent	Mean Gross Rent	Median Gross Rent	Median Contract Rent
California	\$3,952,509,300	4,768,723	\$829	\$747	\$677
Alameda	\$210,157,800	231,762	\$907	\$852	\$784
Alpine	\$79,100	132	\$599	\$659	\$512
Amador	\$1,863,200	2,789	\$668	\$685	\$568
Butte	\$17,788,100	29,556	\$602	\$563	\$483
Calaveras	\$1,826,600	2,958	\$618	\$599	\$498
Colusa	\$933,400	1,827	\$511	\$494	\$405
Contra Costa	\$99,217,300	102,847	\$965	\$898	\$826
Del Norte	\$1,642,500	3,095	\$531	\$519	\$436
El Dorado	\$10,591,200	13,878	\$763	\$702	\$617
Fresno	\$58,637,800	102,982	\$569	\$534	\$445
Glenn	\$1,250,700	2,747	\$455	\$458	\$376
Humboldt	\$11,400,900	20,028	\$569	\$537	\$461
Imperial	\$8,130,000	15,368	\$529	\$504	\$407
Inyo	\$1,303,700	2,386	\$546	\$516	\$414
Kern	\$41,129,500	73,749	\$558	\$518	\$429
Kings	\$7,478,500	12,966	\$577	\$533	\$430
Lake	\$3,654,300	6,288	\$581	\$567	\$444
Lassen	\$1,545,100	2,680	\$577	\$561	\$463
Los Angeles	\$1,235,664,600	1,598,541	\$773	\$704	\$643
Madera	\$6,003,100	10,437	\$575	\$562	\$462
Marin	\$43,949,300	35,101	\$1,252	\$1,162	\$1,105
Mariposa	\$818,000	1,527	\$536	\$502	\$426
Mendocino	\$6,806,200	10,977	\$620	\$600	\$510
Merced	\$12,884,000	23,461	\$549	\$518	\$434
Modoc	\$352,200	828	\$425	\$429	\$323
Mono	\$1,212,500	1,692	\$717	\$682	\$574
Monterey	\$43,190,200	50,882	\$849	\$776	\$713
Napa	\$12,746,300	14,574	\$875	\$818	\$747
Nevada	\$6,108,400	7,906	\$773	\$746	\$642
Orange	\$349,713,600	353,237	\$990	\$923	\$861
Placer	\$19,501,300	23,711	\$822	\$780	\$687
Plumas	\$1,305,600	2,405	\$543	\$525	\$425
Riverside	\$106,069,300	150,731	\$704	\$660	\$575
Sacramento	\$126,680,900	184,819	\$685	\$659	\$589
San Benito	\$3,642,400	4,512	\$807	\$765	\$692
San Bernardino	\$120,587,200	176,782	\$682	\$648	\$568
San Diego	\$351,834,800	422,807	\$832	\$761	\$710
San Francisco	\$218,251,300	209,902	\$1,040	\$928	\$883
San Joaquin	\$44,488,600	68,163	\$653	\$617	\$521
San Luis Obispo	\$25,945,200	33,481	\$775	\$719	\$654
San Mateo	\$117,519,200	95,110	\$1,236	\$1,144	\$1,074
Santa Barbara	\$51,647,600	56,111	\$920	\$830	\$767
Santa Clara	\$271,377,400	221,544	\$1,225	\$1,185	\$1,114
Santa Cruz	\$34,386,300	34,487	\$997	\$924	\$855
Shasta	\$12,013,300	20,099	\$598	\$563	\$450
Sierra	\$191,600	369	\$519	\$513	\$395
Siskiyou	\$2,526,400	5,273	\$479	\$471	\$375
Solano	\$34,644,100	41,720	\$830	\$797	\$712
Sonoma	\$51,685,900	57,621	\$897	\$864	\$789
Stanislaus	\$32,649,500	51,717	\$631	\$611	\$521
Sutter	\$5,404,800	9,730	\$555	\$506	\$428
Tehama	\$3,019,900	5,965	\$506	\$486	\$400
Trinity	\$648,200	1,326	\$489	\$487	\$394
Tulare	\$21,144,700	38,802	\$545	\$516	\$425
Tuolumne	\$3,473,300	5,502	\$631	\$611	\$502
Ventura	\$70,314,900	74,533	\$943	\$892	\$826
Yolo	\$19,673,400	26,830	\$733	\$687	\$623
Yuba	\$3,804,300	7,470	\$509	\$488	\$400

**Appendix 12.6. Median and Mean Rent for Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units:
California, 1990 and 2000**

	<i>Median Gross Rent</i>			<i>Mean Gross Rent</i>		
	2000	1990 (1999 Dollars)	Percent Change	2000	1990 (1999 Dollars)	Percent Change
California	\$747	\$816	-8.5%	\$829	\$849	-2.4%
Alameda	\$852	\$824	3.4%	\$907	\$845	7.4%
Alpine	\$659	\$544	21.2%	\$599	\$496	20.7%
Amador	\$685	\$650	5.3%	\$668	\$624	7.1%
Butte	\$563	\$578	-2.6%	\$602	\$584	3.0%
Calaveras	\$599	\$627	-4.4%	\$618	\$584	5.7%
Colusa	\$494	\$466	6.0%	\$511	\$432	18.4%
Contra Costa	\$898	\$889	1.1%	\$965	\$928	3.9%
Del Norte	\$519	\$556	-6.6%	\$531	\$533	-0.4%
El Dorado	\$702	\$749	-6.3%	\$763	\$760	0.5%
Fresno	\$534	\$571	-6.5%	\$569	\$578	-1.5%
Glenn	\$458	\$467	-2.0%	\$455	\$440	3.4%
Humboldt	\$537	\$538	-0.3%	\$569	\$538	5.8%
Imperial	\$504	\$519	-2.8%	\$529	\$504	4.9%
Inyo	\$516	\$542	-4.9%	\$546	\$504	8.4%
Kern	\$518	\$579	-10.6%	\$558	\$575	-3.0%
Kings	\$533	\$541	-1.5%	\$577	\$488	18.1%
Lake	\$567	\$606	-6.4%	\$581	\$587	-1.0%
Lassen	\$561	\$542	3.4%	\$577	\$486	18.7%
Los Angeles	\$704	\$824	-14.6%	\$773	\$868	-10.9%
Madera	\$562	\$557	0.9%	\$575	\$535	7.6%
Marin	\$1,162	\$1,085	7.1%	\$1,252	\$1,092	14.7%
Mariposa	\$502	\$516	-2.7%	\$536	\$465	15.2%
Mendocino	\$600	\$620	-3.2%	\$620	\$595	4.2%
Merced	\$518	\$566	-8.5%	\$549	\$550	-0.2%
Modoc	\$429	\$432	-0.6%	\$425	\$410	3.6%
Mono	\$682	\$724	-5.8%	\$717	\$653	9.7%
Monterey	\$776	\$823	-5.7%	\$849	\$775	9.5%
Napa	\$818	\$832	-1.7%	\$875	\$842	3.8%
Nevada	\$746	\$787	-5.2%	\$773	\$779	-0.8%
Orange	\$923	\$1,040	-11.2%	\$990	\$1,083	-8.6%
Placer	\$780	\$757	3.0%	\$822	\$782	5.2%
Plumas	\$525	\$482	9.0%	\$543	\$466	16.5%
Riverside	\$660	\$753	-12.3%	\$704	\$764	-7.8%
Sacramento	\$659	\$694	-5.0%	\$685	\$718	-4.5%
San Benito	\$765	\$720	6.2%	\$807	\$728	10.8%
San Bernardino	\$648	\$732	-11.5%	\$682	\$734	-7.1%
San Diego	\$761	\$804	-5.4%	\$832	\$843	-1.3%
San Francisco	\$928	\$860	8.0%	\$1,040	\$893	16.4%
San Joaquin	\$617	\$644	-4.2%	\$653	\$657	-0.7%
San Luis Obispo	\$719	\$754	-4.7%	\$775	\$791	-2.0%
San Mateo	\$1,144	\$1,012	13.0%	\$1,236	\$1,074	15.1%
Santa Barbara	\$830	\$861	-3.6%	\$920	\$894	3.0%
Santa Clara	\$1,185	\$1,018	16.5%	\$1,225	\$1,058	15.8%
Santa Cruz	\$924	\$939	-1.6%	\$997	\$956	4.3%
Shasta	\$563	\$569	-1.0%	\$598	\$582	2.6%
Sierra	\$513	\$557	-7.9%	\$519	\$472	10.0%
Siskiyou	\$471	\$482	-2.2%	\$479	\$445	7.7%
Solano	\$797	\$777	2.6%	\$830	\$782	6.2%
Sonoma	\$864	\$849	1.8%	\$897	\$860	4.3%
Stanislaus	\$611	\$635	-3.7%	\$631	\$640	-1.4%
Sutter	\$506	\$509	-0.7%	\$555	\$519	7.0%
Tehama	\$486	\$482	0.9%	\$506	\$472	7.4%
Trinity	\$487	\$483	0.8%	\$489	\$455	7.5%
Tulare	\$516	\$531	-2.7%	\$545	\$520	4.8%
Tuolumne	\$611	\$658	-7.2%	\$631	\$611	3.3%
Ventura	\$892	\$993	-10.1%	\$943	\$1,005	-6.1%
Yolo	\$687	\$671	2.3%	\$733	\$694	5.6%
Yuba	\$488	\$504	-3.2%	\$509	\$426	19.4%

Appendix 12.7. Median Gross Rent as a Percentage of 1999 Household Income for Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units: California, 1990 and 2000		
	1990 (1989 Income)	2000 (1999 Income)
California	29.1%	27.7%
Alameda	28.6%	26.8%
Alpine	16.7%	21.9%
Amador	26.1%	26.0%
Butte	32.6%	31.9%
Calaveras	29.3%	25.8%
Colusa	22.6%	23.9%
Contra Costa	28.5%	26.8%
Del Norte	28.3%	30.3%
El Dorado	29.2%	27.4%
Fresno	29.2%	28.9%
Glenn	26.5%	24.4%
Humboldt	29.8%	32.2%
Imperial	28.9%	28.7%
Inyo	24.4%	23.2%
Kern	27.4%	28.0%
Kings	25.8%	26.9%
Lake	30.7%	28.9%
Lassen	25.2%	27.3%
Los Angeles	29.5%	28.3%
Madera	27.9%	27.7%
Marin	29.8%	28.3%
Mariposa	25.0%	24.4%
Mendocino	28.4%	27.1%
Merced	28.2%	26.8%
Modoc	23.8%	26.5%
Mono	23.4%	25.7%
Monterey	28.5%	26.7%
Napa	29.2%	26.1%
Nevada	30.0%	29.0%
Orange	29.0%	27.5%
Placer	28.8%	26.5%
Plumas	28.9%	25.8%
Riverside	29.9%	28.6%
Sacramento	29.2%	26.9%
San Benito	25.2%	25.3%
San Bernardino	29.5%	28.5%
San Diego	29.8%	28.1%
San Francisco	28.0%	24.6%
San Joaquin	28.2%	28.2%
San Luis Obispo	31.8%	30.8%
San Mateo	27.6%	26.3%
Santa Barbara	31.3%	30.6%
Santa Clara	27.4%	25.7%
Santa Cruz	31.4%	29.2%
Shasta	29.2%	29.2%
Sierra	25.2%	26.0%
Siskiyou	27.7%	28.4%
Solano	27.6%	26.6%
Sonoma	29.5%	27.5%
Stanislaus	28.9%	27.9%
Sutter	27.0%	25.8%
Tehama	27.8%	26.8%
Trinity	29.3%	28.5%
Tulare	29.2%	27.3%
Tuolumne	27.5%	28.9%
Ventura	29.3%	27.2%
Yolo	31.2%	32.2%
Yuba	28.5%	27.3%

Appendix 12.8. Rental Housing Units and Inclusion of Utilities in Rent: California, 1990 and 2000						
	1990			2000		
	Total	Pay Extra for Utilities	Percent	Total	Pay Extra for Utilities	Percent
California	4,553,387	4,111,677	90.3%	4,921,581	4,380,484	89.0%
Alameda	223,344	201,047	90.0%	236,606	212,398	89.8%
Alpine	184	143	77.7%	141	116	82.3%
Amador	2,461	2,306	93.7%	2,945	2,688	91.3%
Butte	27,178	25,674	94.5%	30,852	28,439	92.2%
Calaveras	2,784	2,684	96.4%	3,214	2,824	87.9%
Colusa	1,857	1,721	92.7%	2,042	1,698	83.2%
Contra Costa	96,678	91,323	94.5%	105,389	97,113	92.1%
Del Norte	2,697	2,484	92.1%	3,280	2,864	87.3%
El Dorado	13,173	11,597	88.0%	14,486	12,647	87.3%
Fresno	97,165	91,465	94.1%	107,575	98,640	91.7%
Glenn	2,984	2,890	96.8%	3,015	2,646	87.8%
Humboldt	18,344	16,475	89.8%	21,023	18,219	86.7%
Imperial	13,770	12,842	93.3%	16,312	14,467	88.7%
Inyo	2,460	2,255	91.7%	2,608	2,251	86.3%
Kern	72,544	65,179	89.8%	78,400	69,689	88.9%
Kings	12,949	11,038	85.2%	14,790	12,294	83.1%
Lake	5,767	5,536	96.0%	6,895	6,122	88.8%
Lassen	2,445	2,335	95.5%	2,926	2,605	89.0%
Los Angeles	1,541,494	1,380,835	89.6%	1,630,542	1,451,165	89.0%
Madera	9,067	8,645	95.3%	11,495	10,082	87.7%
Marin	35,573	30,710	86.3%	36,221	31,877	88.0%
Mariposa	1,509	1,314	87.1%	1,833	1,406	76.7%
Mendocino	10,423	9,671	92.8%	11,909	10,412	87.4%
Merced	23,334	21,095	90.4%	25,001	22,503	90.0%
Modoc	964	931	96.6%	1,000	813	81.3%
Mono	1,830	1,511	82.6%	2,012	1,540	76.5%
Monterey	54,311	43,429	80.0%	54,213	45,546	84.0%
Napa	13,853	12,450	89.9%	15,193	13,092	86.2%
Nevada	7,526	7,072	94.0%	8,454	7,527	89.0%
Orange	329,257	305,445	92.8%	360,598	330,665	91.7%
Placer	18,160	16,819	92.6%	24,579	21,935	89.2%
Plumas	2,535	2,409	95.0%	2,629	2,295	87.3%
Riverside	129,594	118,679	91.6%	156,839	142,101	90.6%
Sacramento	169,967	160,884	94.7%	189,219	177,431	93.8%
San Benito	3,966	3,677	92.7%	4,777	4,258	89.1%
San Bernardino	168,951	156,161	92.4%	186,461	169,227	90.8%
San Diego	407,321	369,359	90.7%	441,614	387,674	87.8%
San Francisco	199,605	161,794	81.1%	214,198	171,916	80.3%
San Joaquin	65,196	61,470	94.3%	70,789	64,407	91.0%
San Luis Obispo	31,225	27,706	88.7%	34,876	29,803	85.5%
San Mateo	95,563	88,054	92.1%	97,337	87,688	90.1%
Santa Barbara	57,779	48,070	83.2%	59,192	49,265	83.2%
Santa Clara	211,399	193,639	91.6%	226,473	204,156	90.1%
Santa Cruz	32,679	27,443	84.0%	35,755	28,665	80.2%
Shasta	19,359	18,216	94.1%	21,044	19,170	91.1%
Sierra	351	334	95.2%	418	369	88.3%
Siskiyou	5,306	5,075	95.6%	5,679	5,093	89.7%
Solano	41,514	36,455	87.8%	44,973	39,041	86.8%
Sonoma	53,048	48,622	91.7%	60,029	52,833	88.0%
Stanislaus	47,251	44,905	95.0%	53,840	49,385	91.7%
Sutter	9,015	8,670	96.2%	10,148	9,469	93.3%
Tehama	5,374	5,028	93.6%	6,404	5,739	89.6%
Trinity	1,378	1,312	95.2%	1,451	1,318	90.8%
Tulare	37,139	34,341	92.5%	41,080	36,794	89.6%
Tuolumne	5,014	4,778	95.3%	5,858	5,304	90.5%
Ventura	73,838	66,247	89.7%	78,068	68,057	87.2%
Yolo	24,002	22,566	94.0%	27,610	25,691	93.0%
Yuba	8,933	6,862	76.8%	9,271	7,052	76.1%

**Appendix 12.9. Aggregate, Mean, and Median Housing Values for Owner-Occupied Housing Units:
California 2000**

	<i>Owner-Occupied Housing Units</i>			
	Total Units	Aggregate value	Mean Housing Value	Median value
California	6,546,237	\$1,775,206,110,000	\$271,180	\$198,900
Alameda	286,306	\$96,839,170,000	\$338,237	\$291,900
Alpine	328	\$70,070,000	\$213,628	\$181,000
Amador	9,620	\$1,764,100,000	\$183,378	\$153,700
Butte	48,333	\$6,413,185,000	\$132,688	\$116,200
Calaveras	12,964	\$2,455,937,500	\$189,443	\$156,300
Colusa	3,857	\$515,962,500	\$133,773	\$111,000
Contra Costa	238,413	\$77,792,825,000	\$326,294	\$253,800
Del Norte	5,851	\$722,277,500	\$123,445	\$101,500
El Dorado	44,033	\$9,900,800,000	\$224,850	\$191,500
Fresno	142,856	\$18,623,560,000	\$130,366	\$102,600
Glenn	5,868	\$797,012,500	\$135,824	\$97,800
Humboldt	29,524	\$4,511,705,000	\$152,815	\$128,500
Imperial	22,971	\$2,407,917,500	\$104,824	\$93,800
Inyo	5,075	\$732,645,000	\$144,364	\$128,500
Kern	129,661	\$13,806,365,000	\$106,480	\$89,400
Kings	19,250	\$2,180,780,000	\$113,287	\$96,500
Lake	16,908	\$2,272,672,500	\$134,414	\$105,600
Lassen	6,552	\$826,545,000	\$126,152	\$105,100
Los Angeles	1,499,694	\$414,640,367,500	\$276,483	\$201,400
Madera	23,949	\$3,436,937,500	\$143,511	\$118,300
Marin	64,018	\$37,480,080,000	\$585,462	\$493,300
Mariposa	4,623	\$713,367,500	\$154,308	\$138,700
Mendocino	20,389	\$4,310,385,000	\$211,407	\$165,000
Merced	37,475	\$5,158,067,500	\$137,640	\$110,900
Modoc	2,675	\$310,260,000	\$115,985	\$72,900
Mono	3,086	\$738,225,000	\$239,217	\$189,500
Monterey	66,266	\$22,324,370,000	\$336,890	\$254,800
Napa	29,564	\$9,643,602,500	\$326,194	\$242,200
Nevada	27,950	\$6,590,182,500	\$235,785	\$199,300
Orange	574,193	\$175,526,532,500	\$305,693	\$253,000
Placer	68,368	\$17,170,920,000	\$251,154	\$208,800
Plumas	6,305	\$982,227,500	\$155,785	\$128,800
Riverside	348,479	\$55,659,897,500	\$159,722	\$135,000
Sacramento	263,811	\$43,389,235,000	\$164,471	\$141,100
San Benito	10,824	\$3,519,927,500	\$325,197	\$283,900
San Bernardino	341,014	\$48,902,727,500	\$143,404	\$124,900
San Diego	551,489	\$146,134,795,000	\$264,982	\$212,000
San Francisco	115,315	\$58,336,830,000	\$505,891	\$422,700
San Joaquin	109,671	\$18,014,667,500	\$164,261	\$139,800
San Luis Obispo	56,992	\$15,006,492,500	\$263,309	\$218,600
San Mateo	156,264	\$84,236,677,500	\$539,066	\$449,900
Santa Barbara	76,579	\$27,987,310,000	\$365,470	\$264,100
Santa Clara	338,636	\$168,826,647,500	\$498,549	\$422,600
Santa Cruz	54,665	\$21,719,342,500	\$397,317	\$353,300
Shasta	41,949	\$5,566,652,500	\$132,700	\$112,900
Sierra	1,077	\$173,940,000	\$161,504	\$128,200
Siskiyou	12,475	\$1,641,955,000	\$131,620	\$98,800
Solano	84,997	\$16,998,245,000	\$199,986	\$174,900
Sonoma	110,511	\$34,900,307,500	\$315,808	\$265,200
Stanislaus	89,911	\$13,466,027,500	\$149,771	\$123,900
Sutter	16,615	\$2,350,800,000	\$141,487	\$119,900
Tehama	14,222	\$1,707,847,500	\$120,085	\$97,000
Trinity	3,981	\$516,835,000	\$129,825	\$103,300
Tulare	67,904	\$8,263,802,500	\$121,698	\$96,500
Tuolumne	14,961	\$2,572,342,500	\$171,937	\$143,600
Ventura	164,373	\$46,289,352,500	\$281,612	\$238,800
Yolo	31,509	\$6,157,370,000	\$195,416	\$164,400
Yuba	11,088	\$1,207,027,500	\$108,859	\$89,500

Appendix 12.10. Places* with the 50 Highest and Lowest Median Housing Values: California 2000					
<i>Highest Median Value</i>	Median Value	Total Housing Units	<i>Lowest Median Value</i>	Median Value	Total Housing Units
Saratoga city (Santa Clara)	1,000,000+	10,667	Nebo Center CDP (San Bernardino)	65,000	422
Montecito CDP (Santa Barbara)	1,000,000+	4,171	La Porte CDP (Plumas)	65,000	130
Tiburon town (Marin)	1,000,000+	3,906	Gerber-Las Flores CDP (Tehama)	64,900	473
Hillsborough town (San Mateo)	1,000,000+	3,804	Strathmore CDP (Tulare)	64,800	763
Los Altos Hills town (Santa Clara)	1,000,000+	2,835	Weedpatch CDP (Kern)	64,700	677
Atherton town (San Mateo)	1,000,000+	2,505	East Orosi CDP (Tulare)	64,400	105
Woodside town (San Mateo)	1,000,000+	1,989	Home Garden CDP (Kings)	63,900	455
Portola Valley town (San Mateo)	1,000,000+	1,809	Clearlake city (Lake)	63,800	7,658
Rancho Santa Fe CDP (San Diego)	1,000,000+	1,359	Joshua Tree CDP (San Bernardino)	62,600	2,108
Loyola CDP (Santa Clara)	1,000,000+	1,300	London CDP (Tulare)	62,300	437
Monte Sereno city (Santa Clara)	1,000,000+	1,237	Ocotillo CDP (Imperial)	61,800	259
Belvedere city (Marin)	1,000,000+	1,060	Big River CDP (San Bernardino)	60,900	1,195
Ross town (Marin)	1,000,000+	820	Lost Hills CDP (Kern)	60,900	369
Fairbanks Ranch CDP (San Diego)	1,000,000+	709	Kettleman City CDP (Kings)	60,800	335
Rolling Hills city (Los Angeles)	1,000,000+	682	Dixon Lane-Meadow Creek CDP (Inyo)	59,200	1,220
Hidden Hills city (Los Angeles)	1,000,000+	590	Derby Acres CDP (Kern)	59,100	161
Kirkwood CDP (Alpine)	1,000,000+	84	Bodfish CDP (Kern)	58,900	1,192
Beverly Hills city (Los Angeles)	993,600	15,855	Lemoore Station CDP (Kings)	58,800	1,391
Diablo CDP (Contra Costa)	985,600	323	Lake Isabella CDP (Kern)	58,500	2,179
Los Altos city (Santa Clara)	973,500	10,730	Ford City CDP (Kern)	58,200	1,426
Newport Coast CDP (Orange)	965,700	1,079	Rancho Tehama Reserve CDP (Tehama)	57,400	749
Kentfield CDP (Marin)	897,900	2,541	Weldon CDP (Kern)	57,100	1,528
Del Mar city (San Diego)	888,100	2,557	Boron CDP (Kern)	56,500	1,108
Malibu city (Los Angeles)	879,200	6,188	Mojave CDP (Kern)	55,700	1,943
Stinson Beach CDP (Marin)	868,600	701	Salton City CDP (Imperial)	54,600	817
Muir Beach CDP (Marin)	835,900	133	Salton Sea Beach CDP (Imperial)	53,600	273
West Menlo Park CDP (San Mateo)	805,400	1,476	North Edwards CDP (Kern)	53,500	632
Emerald Lake Hills CDP (San Mateo)	805,000	1,471	Alpaugh CDP (Tulare)	52,000	251
Stanford CDP (Santa Clara)	790,000	3,261	Dorris city (Siskiyou)	51,900	411
Palos Verdes Estates city (Los Angeles)	789,400	5,202	Cantua Creek CDP (Fresno)	50,200	142
Palo Alto city (Santa Clara)	776,000	26,155	Homeland CDP (Riverside)	49,000	1,693
Piedmont city (Alameda)	761,400	3,859	Desert Shores CDP (Imperial)	48,900	406
Los Gatos town (Santa Clara)	748,300	12,404	Cabazon CDP (Riverside)	48,100	848
Del Monte Forest CDP (Monterey)	738,400	2,671	Tulelake city (Siskiyou)	41,400	453
Menlo Park city (San Mateo)	738,300	12,738	Maricopa city (Kern)	41,200	470
Alamo CDP (Contra Costa)	726,600	5,333	China Lake Acres CDP (Kern)	40,000	830
Mill Valley city (Marin)	719,500	6,281	Tennant CDP (Siskiyou)	39,200	120
Blackhawk-Camino Tassajara CDP (Contra Costa)	716,200	3,381	Onyx CDP (Kern)	37,500	282
Strawberry CDP (Marin)	709,700	2,528	South Taft CDP (Kern)	37,400	737
San Marino city (Los Angeles)	688,700	4,450	Winterhaven CDP (Imperial)	36,900	220
Newport Beach city (Orange)	675,800	37,336	Niland CDP (Imperial)	34,100	528
Bradbury city (Los Angeles)	671,200	311	Bombay Beach CDP (Imperial)	32,800	510
Manhattan Beach city (Los Angeles)	669,800	15,094	Palo Verde CDP (Imperial)	32,500	225
Toro Canyon CDP (Santa Barbara)	665,700	782	Johannesburg CDP (Kern)	31,800	127
Coronado city (San Diego)	663,700	9,522	Randsburg CDP (Kern)	31,300	116
Sausalito city (Marin)	660,500	4,533	Searles Valley CDP (San Bernardino)	27,400	1,006
Carmel-by-the-Sea city (Monterey)	660,200	3,331	Bluewater CDP (San Bernardino)	27,000	502
Burlingame city (San Mateo)	658,000	12,858	Edwards AFB CDP (Kern)	23,800	1,745
Highlands-Baywood Park CDP (San Mateo)	644,800	1,552	Tecopa CDP (Inyo)	22,100	180
Rolling Hills Estates city (Los Angeles)	640,200	2,875	Vandenberg AFB CDP (Santa Barbara)	18,400	1,987

*Places with at least 100 housing units

Appendix 12.11. Aggregate, Mean, and Median Values for Mobile Homes: California 2000

	Total	Mobile home	Percent Mobile Homes	Aggregate value	Mean Value	Median value
California	12,214,549	538,423	4.4%	\$22,195,812,500	\$41,224	\$37,800
Alameda	540,183	6,998	1.3%	\$457,067,500	\$65,314	\$57,300
Alpine	1,514	49	3.2%	\$360,000	\$7,347	\$12,800
Amador	15,035	1,295	8.6%	\$58,045,000	\$44,822	\$47,300
Butte	85,523	13,761	16.1%	\$568,155,000	\$41,287	\$52,100
Calaveras	22,946	2,055	9.0%	\$125,115,000	\$60,883	\$62,600
Colusa	6,774	653	9.6%	\$24,237,500	\$37,117	\$65,000
Contra Costa	354,577	7,120	2.0%	\$306,840,000	\$43,096	\$30,300
Del Norte	10,434	2,642	25.3%	\$97,937,500	\$37,069	\$49,700
El Dorado	71,278	4,209	5.9%	\$220,645,000	\$52,422	\$39,700
Fresno	270,767	12,737	4.7%	\$386,940,000	\$30,379	\$27,700
Glenn	9,982	1,345	13.5%	\$63,477,500	\$47,195	\$50,900
Humboldt	55,912	5,481	9.8%	\$216,567,500	\$39,512	\$37,300
Imperial	43,891	6,606	15.1%	\$155,205,000	\$23,495	\$26,900
Inyo	9,042	2,399	26.5%	\$74,872,500	\$31,210	\$23,100
Kern	231,564	22,483	9.7%	\$609,207,500	\$27,096	\$35,200
Kings	36,563	2,052	5.6%	\$46,672,500	\$22,745	\$28,800
Lake	32,528	9,752	30.0%	\$329,510,000	\$33,789	\$51,600
Lassen	12,000	2,327	19.4%	\$97,730,000	\$41,998	\$56,700
Los Angeles	3,270,909	53,475	1.6%	\$1,939,122,500	\$36,262	\$28,100
Madera	40,387	3,068	7.6%	\$135,500,000	\$44,166	\$56,000
Marin	104,990	1,581	1.5%	\$105,350,000	\$66,635	\$60,000
Mariposa	8,826	2,067	23.4%	\$91,835,000	\$44,429	\$75,700
Mendocino	36,937	4,909	13.3%	\$255,182,500	\$51,983	\$51,800
Merced	68,373	5,079	7.4%	\$188,835,000	\$37,180	\$35,000
Modoc	4,807	1,109	23.1%	\$62,717,500	\$56,553	\$60,200
Mono	11,757	858	7.3%	\$34,382,500	\$40,073	\$35,000
Monterey	131,708	5,454	4.1%	\$310,675,000	\$56,963	\$43,800
Napa	48,554	3,832	7.9%	\$144,252,500	\$37,644	\$36,800
Nevada	44,282	3,244	7.3%	\$191,435,000	\$59,012	\$56,300
Orange	969,484	31,265	3.2%	\$1,295,225,000	\$41,427	\$36,600
Placer	107,302	4,553	4.2%	\$246,535,000	\$54,148	\$43,400
Plumas	13,386	1,794	13.4%	\$55,852,500	\$31,133	\$52,500
Riverside	584,674	76,411	13.1%	\$2,764,377,500	\$36,178	\$43,500
Sacramento	474,814	14,525	3.1%	\$487,602,500	\$33,570	\$24,400
San Benito	16,499	858	5.2%	\$47,390,000	\$55,233	\$43,600
San Bernardino	601,369	40,375	6.7%	\$1,052,130,000	\$26,059	\$24,100
San Diego	1,040,149	44,234	4.3%	\$1,896,417,500	\$42,872	\$33,500
San Francisco	346,527	377	0.1%	\$52,172,500	\$138,389	\$219,300
San Joaquin	189,160	8,736	4.6%	\$326,692,500	\$37,396	\$27,400
San Luis Obispo	102,275	10,337	10.1%	\$677,950,000	\$65,585	\$71,000
San Mateo	260,576	2,969	1.1%	\$199,547,500	\$67,210	\$50,500
Santa Barbara	142,901	8,246	5.8%	\$529,762,500	\$64,245	\$57,100
Santa Clara	579,329	19,102	3.3%	\$1,370,187,500	\$71,730	\$69,400
Santa Cruz	98,873	6,916	7.0%	\$546,327,500	\$78,995	\$82,900
Shasta	68,810	10,115	14.7%	\$418,607,500	\$41,385	\$48,900
Sierra	2,202	216	9.8%	\$9,647,500	\$44,664	\$62,100
Siskiyou	21,947	3,458	15.8%	\$147,772,500	\$42,734	\$51,800
Solano	134,513	4,365	3.2%	\$162,595,000	\$37,250	\$33,000
Sonoma	183,153	10,785	5.9%	\$555,167,500	\$51,476	\$39,600
Stanislaus	150,807	8,196	5.4%	\$281,322,500	\$34,324	\$23,200
Sutter	28,319	1,620	5.7%	\$53,900,000	\$33,272	\$27,100
Tehama	23,547	5,773	24.5%	\$266,027,500	\$46,081	\$63,100
Trinity	7,980	2,112	26.5%	\$84,495,000	\$40,007	\$66,200
Tulare	119,639	10,431	8.7%	\$305,147,500	\$29,254	\$33,300
Tuolumne	28,336	3,615	12.8%	\$214,412,500	\$59,312	\$59,300
Ventura	251,712	11,702	4.6%	\$590,442,500	\$50,457	\$43,300
Yolo	61,587	3,426	5.6%	\$131,515,000	\$38,387	\$23,200
Yuba	22,636	3,271	14.5%	\$128,717,500	\$39,351	\$52,400

Appendix 12.12. Mortgage Status of Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units: California 2000

	Total	With a mortgage or similar debt	Mortgage Only	With a 2 nd mortgage, home equity loan, or both	Without a mortgage	% with a Mortgage or Similar Debt	% With No Mortgage
California	5,527,618	4,367,361	3,273,931	1,093,430	1,160,257	79.0%	21.0%
Alameda	251,173	200,539	147,389	53,150	50,634	79.8%	20.2%
Alpine	213	119	94	25	94	55.9%	44.1%
Amador	7,444	4,778	3,520	1,258	2,666	64.2%	35.8%
Butte	34,877	24,339	17,766	6,573	10,538	69.8%	30.2%
Calaveras	9,587	6,722	5,402	1,320	2,865	70.1%	29.9%
Colusa	2,937	2,011	1,479	532	926	68.5%	31.5%
Contra Costa	210,343	172,002	122,598	49,404	38,341	81.8%	18.2%
Del Norte	3,699	2,506	1,921	585	1,193	67.7%	32.3%
El Dorado	35,685	28,476	20,722	7,754	7,209	79.8%	20.2%
Fresno	124,204	95,662	74,536	21,126	28,542	77.0%	23.0%
Glenn	3,888	2,590	1,986	604	1,298	66.6%	33.4%
Humboldt	22,673	14,642	10,915	3,727	8,031	64.6%	35.4%
Imperial	17,750	13,255	10,145	3,110	4,495	74.7%	25.3%
Inyo	3,208	1,761	1,424	337	1,447	54.9%	45.1%
Kern	109,487	84,946	65,936	19,010	24,541	77.6%	22.4%
Kings	16,755	12,865	9,839	3,026	3,890	76.8%	23.2%
Lake	10,196	6,731	5,413	1,318	3,465	66.0%	34.0%
Lassen	4,190	2,969	2,237	732	1,221	70.9%	29.1%
Los Angeles	1,287,679	1,014,178	778,548	235,630	273,501	78.8%	21.2%
Madera	19,155	14,199	11,104	3,095	4,956	74.1%	25.9%
Marin	55,119	42,209	29,506	12,703	12,910	76.6%	23.4%
Mariposa	2,430	1,593	1,295	298	837	65.6%	34.4%
Mendocino	13,276	8,259	6,455	1,804	5,017	62.2%	37.8%
Merced	31,231	24,458	18,907	5,551	6,773	78.3%	21.7%
Modoc	1,414	732	602	130	682	51.8%	48.2%
Mono	1,847	1,467	1,120	347	380	79.4%	20.6%
Monterey	57,073	43,015	32,364	10,651	14,058	75.4%	24.6%
Napa	23,485	17,330	12,296	5,034	6,155	73.8%	26.2%
Nevada	21,923	15,448	11,632	3,816	6,475	70.5%	29.5%
Orange	490,494	407,386	305,067	102,319	83,108	83.1%	16.9%
Placer	59,798	47,781	34,187	13,594	12,017	79.9%	20.1%
Plumas	4,746	2,880	2,163	717	1,866	60.7%	39.3%
Riverside	280,986	228,209	175,195	53,014	52,777	81.2%	18.8%
Sacramento	237,957	190,211	140,637	49,574	47,746	79.9%	20.1%
San Benito	9,385	7,824	5,589	2,235	1,561	83.4%	16.6%
San Bernardino	296,705	245,563	186,706	58,857	51,142	82.8%	17.2%
San Diego	457,264	362,087	266,374	95,713	95,177	79.2%	20.8%
San Francisco	79,545	54,435	41,835	12,600	25,110	68.4%	31.6%
San Joaquin	96,592	75,449	56,829	18,620	21,143	78.1%	21.9%
San Luis Obispo	43,799	31,969	24,506	7,463	11,830	73.0%	27.0%
San Mateo	135,605	102,309	74,151	28,158	33,296	75.4%	24.6%
Santa Barbara	61,952	45,918	33,904	12,014	16,034	74.1%	25.9%
Santa Clara	291,771	233,345	170,824	62,521	58,426	80.0%	20.0%
Santa Cruz	43,427	33,929	24,398	9,531	9,498	78.1%	21.9%
Shasta	31,137	23,100	17,099	6,001	8,037	74.2%	25.8%
Sierra	791	502	372	130	289	63.5%	36.5%
Siskiyou	8,305	4,943	4,013	930	3,362	59.5%	40.5%
Solano	75,966	64,328	46,281	18,047	11,638	84.7%	15.3%
Sonoma	91,606	71,076	50,824	20,252	20,530	77.6%	22.4%
Stanislaus	77,710	61,542	46,448	15,094	16,168	79.2%	20.8%
Sutter	13,994	10,683	8,495	2,188	3,311	76.3%	23.7%
Tehama	8,394	5,780	4,520	1,260	2,614	68.9%	31.1%
Trinity	1,970	1,093	835	258	877	55.5%	44.5%
Tulare	56,796	42,944	33,208	9,736	13,852	75.6%	24.4%
Tuolumne	11,282	7,466	5,589	1,877	3,816	66.2%	33.8%
Ventura	142,543	118,565	87,158	31,407	23,978	83.2%	16.8%
Yolo	26,404	20,660	15,383	5,277	5,744	78.2%	21.8%
Yuba	7,753	5,583	4,190	1,393	2,170	72.0%	28.0%

Appendix 12.13. Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs For Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units: California 2000

	<i>Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs</i>	
	With a Mortgage	Without a Mortgage
California	\$1,478	\$305
Alameda	\$1,740	\$329
Alpine	\$1,223	\$319
Amador	\$1,140	\$304
Butte	\$1,002	\$278
Calaveras	\$1,131	\$331
Colusa	\$921	\$273
Contra Costa	\$1,711	\$350
Del Norte	\$968	\$257
El Dorado	\$1,444	\$354
Fresno	\$1,047	\$287
Glenn	\$836	\$239
Humboldt	\$980	\$250
Imperial	\$1,026	\$276
Inyo	\$1,098	\$289
Kern	\$986	\$267
Kings	\$979	\$253
Lake	\$974	\$290
Lassen	\$962	\$260
Los Angeles	\$1,524	\$303
Madera	\$993	\$267
Marin	\$2,344	\$439
Mariposa	\$1,005	\$268
Mendocino	\$1,128	\$296
Merced	\$1,016	\$269
Modoc	\$669	\$212
Mono	\$1,462	\$366
Monterey	\$1,511	\$308
Napa	\$1,540	\$317
Nevada	\$1,328	\$353
Orange	\$1,717	\$314
Placer	\$1,521	\$343
Plumas	\$1,001	\$294
Riverside	\$1,268	\$308
Sacramento	\$1,223	\$276
San Benito	\$1,755	\$337
San Bernardino	\$1,202	\$273
San Diego	\$1,541	\$305
San Francisco	\$1,886	\$316
San Joaquin	\$1,235	\$273
San Luis Obispo	\$1,390	\$310
San Mateo	\$2,140	\$357
Santa Barbara	\$1,514	\$311
Santa Clara	\$2,060	\$350
Santa Cruz	\$1,812	\$360
Shasta	\$1,025	\$289
Sierra	\$897	\$253
Siskiyou	\$812	\$237
Solano	\$1,453	\$308
Sonoma	\$1,561	\$330
Stanislaus	\$1,112	\$269
Sutter	\$1,051	\$283
Tehama	\$873	\$241
Trinity	\$850	\$252
Tulare	\$943	\$251
Tuolumne	\$1,088	\$311
Ventura	\$1,671	\$308
Yolo	\$1,351	\$292
Yuba	\$867	\$246